

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 52.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

SUCCUMBED TO THE COLD.

James Merrick Is Frozen While On His Way to Camp Sunday.

James Merrick, a teamster employed by Brown Bros. Lumber Co., at one of Tim Lennon's camps, died from exposure to the cold Monday morning. He was in town Sunday with his wife and children, and late in the afternoon started to walk to camp, about ten miles distant. The night was not particularly cold, and either sickness or intoxication must have caused him to stop in the road sufficiently long to become unconscious from the cold. When he left town he appeared in good health and was entirely sober. He carried some liquor with him, however. Tony Wright, the Eagle River police, who was on his way driving home, came onto Merrick's body, late in evening, lying in the road near Muskrat lake, about eight miles north of town on the county road. Life was not yet extinct, and Wright took the unconscious man to the nearest camp and help from town was sent for. Dr. Human responded, but did not reach there until late in morning, and poor Merrick never regained consciousness. The body was brought to town Monday, and after being dressed at Pingry's undertaking rooms was taken to his home on the north side, near the Lake View House. Merrick was an industrious fellow who worked hard always, and was well thought of here. He leaves a wife and two children. His remains were taken to Whitehall, Mich., Tuesday, for interment.

To Create Vilas County.

Assemblyman Perkins, of this district, introduced a bill in the assembly by Tuesday "Creating the County of Vilas from Oneida and Forest counties and locating the county seat at Eagle River." The territory which the bill if it passes, will take from Oneida County is all of Ranges 7, and Ranges 8, 9 and 10 north of Town 35 and Range 10 south to the county line. From Forest Co. it takes Ranges 11 and 12. The people of Eagle River have a strong lobby at Madison working to have the bill pass—in fact they have had a committee there every since the legislature opened, and will pull every necessary string to help the measure through. No one from here has gone to Madison yet. The people of Forest county have expressed their objection to having any territory taken from them and the county board at a recent session expressed the intention of the county to fight the bill. It is likely that a vigorous protest will be made also from citizens of Oneida county outside of Eagle River.

Lost a Part of His Hand.

Moses Brouette got his right hand caught on a saw at the Giant Sleigh Works Monday afternoon in such a manner that the little finger and a portion of his hand was cut off. The injured member was dressed by Dr. Melndoe and Mose will probably be at work again soon. He is about as unfortunate as a man could well be and live. Only a short time ago he fell from a building on which he was at work and fractured both legs. In a few months he was about again and at his work every day on crutches. He has an energy that deserves better luck.

In some way it has become noised about that the Masonic Dedication party, to be given at Wausau, has been postponed to some future date. This is not the case. The dedication, party and banquet will take place on Feb. 10, without fail, and every detail for a grand good time, on that occasion, is now completed. Let all masons be present at the formal opening of the new Temple.

Mrs. J. W. Bakman, who has been visiting with Mrs. J. Bowerman for the past week returned to her home at Berlin, Saturday.

It has been a bad week for railroads. Trains on both the Lake Shore and Soo lines have been from one to five hours late.

Next Wednesday afternoon St. Augustine's Guild will meet with Mrs. E. O. Brown at 3 o'clock.

Geo. W. Verity, the first pastor of a local M. E. church, was married to Miss Wheeler in China Pte. Co.

Miss Edith Kelly entertains a number of friends at a party this evening.

Will Squier, of Chicago, has been visiting his brother Ed. here recently.

Harry Raymond has gone to Stevens Point for a few days' visit.

John L. Dimer was at Appleton last week on business.

DIED OF HEART FAILURE.

Sudden Taking Off of Lou Edwards at the Cold Cure Institute.

Lewis Edwards, a middle-aged man well-known among the mill men of this section, where he had worked for a number of years at his trade of saw filing, died suddenly Sunday evening at the Cold Cure Institute. A coroner's jury consisting of A. McKee, Irvin Gray, D. J. Cole, M. W. Shafer, and H. J. Davis was empaneled by Coroner Jewell and rendered a verdict in accordance with the decision of the physicians who held a post mortem, that Edwards' death was caused by paralysis of the heart. He had been afflicted with heart trouble for a great many years. He was discharged from the army because of that difficulty and has had a number of attacks which nearly terminated fatally during the past few years. He was addicted to drink badly and has been considering the idea of taking the Cold Cure for some time, but was told by Doctor Keith that he had better not take either that or any more whiskey. He desired to try it as he said he knew one more drunk would kill him anyway. He had been taking the treatment for a week and was getting along well, but Sunday, against orders from Doctor Keith, drank a great deal of liquor which brought on the old trouble and death resulted. The body was taken to Hildebrand's undertaking rooms and buried from there Tuesday. He leaves a wife and one child.

Oneida County's State Tax.

County Treasurer M. Holland sent to the state treasurer on Monday the amount of this county's state tax for the year, \$12,849.53 in all. The town treasurers paid in the sums due from their towns last week, as follows: Pelican, \$5,654.84; Eagle River, \$4,239.27; Hazelhurst, \$621.09; Minocqua, \$2,321.42.

\$5.00! Read! \$5.00!

From now until March 1 we will paper any room of ordinary dimensions, sides and ceilings, with 6 or 9 inch border. Price includes hanging. Six hundred new styles for spring of 1893 to select from.

J. J. REARDON & CO.

Unless he postpones it on account of the weather the ground hog will make his appearance to-morrow to size up the situation for the balance of the winter. It is to be hoped that some of our citizens whose business bristles have given them the reputation of being "saying" will think if they are asked with regard to the weather that they are taken for ground hogs.

A change has taken place in the management of the Rapids House. Harry Ashton retires and is succeeded by W. B. La Salle, of Plainfield, a brother-in-law of Charles Chafes. Harry leaves for Indiana this week where he will likely remain permanently. He and Mrs. Ashton have many friends here who will regret their departure from town.

Next Sunday Feb. 5, the Arch Deacon of the Diocese will hold three services in Odd Fellows Hall. Early services at quarter before ten A. M. Litany and sermon at 10:30. Evening service with sermon at 7:20. All are welcome.

A committee of Eagle River men, consisting of Sam Smith, T. B. Walsh and N. A. Colman was in the city yesterday looking up the question of county division. They were sounding the extent of local opposition to the scheme.

The Episcopal Ladies' Musicals at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bronson was attended by a large number last evening. The program was an interesting and well rendered one.

The ladies of the Baptist Aid Society gave a social at the church Friday evening. Refreshments will be served from seven until nine o'clock. All are cordially invited.

The sneak thieves who have been nipping clothes from in front of stores recently, were caught Saturday and given 30 days in the county jail.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crusoe entertained the Whist club Tuesday evening at their home on Pelham street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. D. y go to Boston and other eastern cities Saturday, for an extended eastern trip.

John Lawson is selling clothes to the boys in the camps this week.

W. L. Beers is at Wausau to-day on business.

C. J. Keller was at Minneapolis last week.

TO SELL THE STATE PARK.

Senator Browne Wants the Alleged "Park" Done Away With.

Senator Neal Browne has introduced a bill for the sale of the state park in Lincoln and this county and it is attracting a great deal of attention. The land in question runs through portions of twenty townships and embraces 52,000 acres, some of which is covered with hardwood timber and some with pine, while a portion is best described with the word "slashings." Common report has it that there are about 100,000,000 feet of pine on the tract. There may be less but the probability is that there is more.

The argument advanced in favor of the sale is that pine land is about as high as it ever will be, and that the state would realize a handsome profit for having kept it since 1878, when the land was withdrawn from market; that the state was in constant danger from fires and windfalls, and that more or less of it is also stolen every year in spite of the vigilance of the land commissioners. One of the arguments in favor of selling the tract is that where an individual owns pine that suffers from fire or wind he immediately cuts the damaged timber and sends it to market, something that the state cannot do, and that therefore timber on state lands lays and rots, when it could be saved under other circumstances.

The general objections advanced against the measure are distrust of the honesty of pine land dealers, and a suspicion that, judging by the past, there is necessarily something crooked in any move affecting the public domain.

Secretary Cunningham and Treasurer Hunter both favor the bill, and say the state should sell the lands as soon as possible, and thus save waste. Attorney General O'Connor, the other school land commissioner, says he is not yet prepared to give an opinion, but does not want any law passed that will not amply protect the state in every particular. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

The best coal in the city. Strictly Lehigh Valley coal free from any slate or dust. Will guarantee it in every respect. Parties buying from me can save 60 cents per ton and get 2000 lbs. for a ton. If it don't give satisfaction money will be refunded. Remember only \$8.25 per ton and full weight. C. EBY.

S. A. Burrell, who has done the work on the special write-ups recently given by the New North goes today to Milwaukee where he will do a like service for the Sentinel. The work of Mr. Burrell here has given universal satisfaction and has far ahead of anything in the line which we have ever noted. He is not only a versatile and talented writer, but a gentleman as well.

Weather statisticians are trying to establish the fact that the present month of January is no colder than several that have preceded it and that in several cases such severe cold extended to the 6th of March 62 below zero and on the 11th of February 34 below zero. They needn't figure on it any more on our account. We'll take their word for it.

There has been considerable talk recently of organizing a home talent minstrel company. There is any amount of talent here which would undoubtedly shine beneath a coating of burnt cork. The musical numbers, especially, would be good—even better than most travelling companies give us, and we hope the boys will go ahead with the show.

Morris Doyle was up to McNaughton Thursday after a clothes thief and his plunder. The former had flown but the latter, which had been left in pawn, was recovered.

The friends of Harry Ashton will be glad to learn that he thinks of going into business here permanently.

Mrs. Paul Browne and Mrs. E. O. Brown entertained the Pedro club at the former's home Tuesday evening.

Peter McCabe is living at the Brazell home this month and next for selling whiskey without a license.

Charley Brown goes on the road soon for the Cream City Sash & Door Co., of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Howard Reed is entertaining a brother, Ben Kaler, of Fond du Lac.

Miss May Brown, of Stevens Point, is visiting relatives here this week.

HAVE MADE SOME MONEY.

The Advancement Association Is in a Prosperous Condition.

At the meeting of the Advancement Association Stockholders last evening Secretary Paul Browne made his report which shows a condition of affairs highly satisfactory to all who went into the organization. The original subscriptions of stock was paid in really with the idea of a gift to aid in securing manufacturing industries, but it turns out that it was a profitable financial investment. The chances for future good and corresponding profit will be fully up to the former moves of the association. Much of the credit for the good showing is due to Paul Browne who as secretary of the association, has given a great deal of time and work to the affair and has had charge of the whole matter of both finance and the carrying out of the director's plans. Following is the report:

Cash rec'd on assessment \$1...\$1732.50
Cash rec'd on assessment \$2... 298.74
" rec'd on sales of lots & timber 5828.32
" on note disc. at bank... 850.00

Total amt. of cash rec'd...\$8700.56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for land...\$1534.86
" for platting land... 157.32
" for lots in town site Pelican 305.00
" for incidentals... 78.50
" for printing... 24.50
" for bonus Wabash Screen Door Co... 3500.00
" for commissions on sales of lots... 338.50
" for notes and interest... 1454.31
" for taxes... 196.60
" for burning brush... 24.25
" for carrying box factory site 550.00

Total amt. of disbursements...\$7655.17

Cash on hand...\$ 651.39

\$8700.56

Bal. due on contracts...\$1338.00
Value of 32 lots (estimated)... 3445.00
Bal. due on assessment \$2... 80.43
Accrued interest (estimated)... 62.35

\$4257.78

At the meeting of stockholders last evening a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. was ordered and will be paid by the directors. It is likely also that more land will be purchased by the association, as they desire to be prepared on the matter of sites for any contemplated factory. The association's annual meeting occurs March 20.

A Change of Firm.

L. J. Beck has purchased his partner's interest in the cigar manufacturing and tobacco business of Beck & Waltemath, and will conduct the business alone hereafter. The firm has enjoyed a large patronage throughout this section and will no doubt continue to do a prosperous business. Mr. Waltemath goes to Minneapolis this week, where he takes a position in O. F. Wissler's shop.

The city council of Oconto are reported to have appointed a committee to visit Madison, in the interest of a law to repeal the one taxing logs where they are cut, instead of where they are owned as at present. There is much difference of opinion upon this question—some claiming that the present law is the most just and proper and others the contrary. It is claimed that if taxed where cut it aids those towns and communities that are in need of funds such as this tax gives them, and upon the other side when taxed there, an unjust assessment or valuation is placed upon them. Like many questions it has its two sides.

The masquerade dance at the New Grand Opera House last Friday evening was an immense success both financially and otherwise. A large crowd participated and everything passed off smoothly.

James Lawless was over from Hazelhurst Sunday. He intends moving his family over there in the spring and remaining permanently.

Sam S. Miller has been confined to the house by sickness for the past two weeks. He is now improving somewhat.

F. S. Robbins and wife returned from West Superior Monday. Mrs. Robbins' health is considerably improved.

The Wilson Comedy Company showed all last week here. They drew good houses every night.

John Lewis and family, of Antigo, visited at Ben's home here over Sunday.

There's a boy at Pat Morgan's home. Born Tuesday.

Charley Chatterton and wife are visiting in Illinois cities.

Miss Ester Sullivan, of Winneconne, is visiting at Tim Lennon's.

LAC O'RIELLY WILL RECOVER.

He Is Now Considered Out of Danger and Will Be Home in Ten Days.

It was welcome news to the whole community when they heard by telegraph that M. J. O'Reilly would recover, and the conviction that he was fatally injured was dispelled with expressions of joy by everyone who knows him. Rielly will not have to run to office to settle the question of his popularity. Not only were people here concerned about him, but customers and acquaintances of his all over the country sent telegrams asking as to his condition and offering aid if it could be of any benefit. He was injured in the wreck of a train bearing several hundred lumbermen who were on their way from Chicago to Minneapolis. It occurred at Kent, Illinois. A broken rail sent three of the loaded coaches rolling down a thirty foot embankment. One man was killed and a score injured. The press despatches stated that Rielly was only slightly hurt, but on the arrival of injured at the hospital in St. Paul it was found that his was one of the most serious cases and for some time it was thought that he would die. Three of his ribs were broken and internal injuries made the case very doubtful. W. E. Brown and Barney McHarry left at once for St. Paul in response to telegrams. They found him much improved and it is now expected that he will be able to be brought home in about ten days. The strong constitution and will of Rielly has had much to do with pulling him through, although the physicians at the hospital state that for some time it was impossible to determine how his injuries would result.

Building and Loan Association.

The organization of a local company of the above description will be completed next week. A great many have signified their intention of taking stock and a meeting will be called to make a beginning.

It was Byron who said: "A drop of ink makes millions think," yet so far as discovered in one direction there does not appear to be any great increase of brain fog in the world, notwithstanding newspapers have used barrels of ink in showing up the manifold "catch games" that have been played upon the gullible public. Promoters of soap-bubble industries, gold brick vendors, imitation life insurance fakirs, etc., continue to thrive, while the thousand other get-something-for-nothing and get-rich-quick schemes find, as ever, plenty of ready customers. Will some one of Byronic belief explain why this is thus? By the way, can anybody tell why it is that whenever or wherever an aggregation of men get together to form a "brotherhood," "solidarity," "association," "society," "fraternity" or other euphonious named body for social or business purposes they are almost immediately attacked with the assessment life insurance fever? The fact that this get-something-for-nothing idea generally terminates in the participants getting nothing for something, makes the question doubly interesting.

Secretary Parker, of the board of normal regents, is preparing a bill for submission at this session of the legislature, which provides for the location of the Northern Wisconsin normal school by the board of regents and its completion by Sept. 1, 1893. Superior will no doubt secure the school, as it has offered a bonus of \$5,000 for it, considerably more than it is worth.

John O'Brien, of Rhinelander, and Miss Anna Schneider, of Durant, were married last Monday at the Spencer House by W. C. Peterson, justice of the peace.—Antigo Special.

The election in Merrill last week on the proposition of bonding the city to build a bridge over the Wisconsin river, carried the day.

Arthur Taylor was out to Phillips, Prentice and other central line points last week on business.

D. S. Johnson returned Tuesday from a trip to Merrill, Wausau and Milwaukee.

H. A. Chiquara and Miss Ella Webb were married by Justice Jewell Saturday evening.

Chet Gardiner was home from Cavour over Sunday.

Joe Tooley has moved to Eagle River for the winter.

Vane Jones is back at work in the Lake Shore yards.

Ripps Tabake one had branch.

THE INCORPORATION QUESTION.

Rhinelander Has No Chance to Escape Higher Taxes.

The question of whether or not Rhinelander should incorporate as a city is one that in no way affects politics, locality or anything else only general welfare. Many who have not investigated the question naturally think that it would simply result in raising taxes and that the only benefit would be the name of city. All who have looked into the question sufficiently, admit that it would be the best thing for the community to adopt city government at once. It is true that taxes will be higher—but they are going to be higher anyway. If we do not incorporate it is a settled fact that two more towns will be carried out of Pelican territory by the county board leaving us but a few towns except the village plat. It costs more to operate the town and transact its business under the present plan than it will as a city. With a town organization and the two new towns cut off the tax will be about the same as if we were incorporated. That being the case—and anyone can satisfy himself that it is, by looking up the matter—there is no good reason for opposing the incorporation. It will give us much better government; it will give every locality of town a fair and equal representation in all public matters and will also give the public a much better opportunity to participate and become interested in all matters pertaining to municipal government. It will give in place of three men—who now manage affairs—a council of ten, who will have regularly called and noticed meetings and will prove much more satisfactory to everyone.

Rhinelander should be ashamed to longer continue its present form of government. There is not a place in Wisconsin of its size and importance that is not incorporated. We have nearly all the modern conveniences and appearances of a city, and are governed in a manner that from now on will be neither advantageous, economical or creditable. There is nothing in it for us to retain the town system. We should incorporate. The people of the place should look into the matter thoroughly, and that there may be a full and fair discussion of the question we invite any of our readers to give their opinions in the New North columns—whatever they are. It will lead to a better knowledge of the merits of the proposed change.

Tomahawk Lake.

Frank Hydlinger went to Oshkosh Friday. "Champion Felch" took charge during his absence.

Mr. Levi was in town Saturday. Dr. H. J. Sparks arrived home from Eagle River Friday and reports Jas. Young as doing nicely.

A new remedy for aches and pains: If some of our ladies of Tomahawk Lake instead of riding in dog carts and giving themselves shakes, would play off being servant and maid their pains would grow less and so would their aches. And find less trouble in hiring their aid.

Abe Patrick has sold out his saloon to R. Draves and intends going north next week to hunt his lost bride up.

Mrs. C. F. Hines is up from Antigo visiting her sister Mrs. L. Pixley.

Miss Emma Blair and another lady from Woodruff were guests of Mrs. R. Draves Friday.

The mill failed to blow its whistle for our brave old engineer fell asleep, and M. C. Judson came up from Oshkosh to give the mill another overhauling.

Married.

SWEDBERG-NELSON.—On the 28th of January 1893, at the Scandinavia House in Rhinelander, Wis., by Rev. W. L. Bray, Gust Swedberg and Miss Alma Nelson, both of Rhinelander.

A closing dance was given at the Grand Opera House Monday evening by several young men in honor of the closing of that house.

Charley Woodcock has returned from 'hoate to remain here permanently.

Will Stockwell and Mary Johnson were married by Rev. Mr. Blockwall Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Chas. Chake is back from a visit to Bayfield and Ashland.

Mrs. Bray has returned from Denver much improved in health.

Misses Mabel and Maud Naylor are visiting relatives at Wittenberg.

Ripps Tabake one had branch.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate the new Columbian postage stamp was vigorously attacked on the 21st by Mr. Welton, of Colorado, who called up his bill resolution directing the discontinuance of the stamp. The anti-option bill was also discussed. The feature of the session of the house was the consideration of the national quarantine bill. A bill was reported to establish buoys on the Michigan lake front at Chicago.

The anti-option bill went over in the senate on the 23d without action. An agreement having previously been reached that the vote on that bill shall be taken on the 31st. Certificates of election of Senators Cockrell (Mo.) and Davis (Miss.) for their new terms from March 4, 1895, were presented and placed on file. In the house the quarantine bill requiring all vessels clearing for the United States to obtain from the consul or vice consul the port of departure a bill of health was passed by a vote of 138 to 29.

On the 24th a bill was reported in the senate authorizing the commissioner of pensions to accept as proof of citizenship of an applicant for a pension under the act of July 27, 1890, the fact that at the date of his application he was an actual and bona fide resident of the United States, and it was passed. The death of Justice Lamar was announced and an adjournment was taken. The house refused to agree to a motion to take up the sundry civil bill, the fight against it being made by the friends of the bankruptcy bill. This, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar, an adjournment was ordered.

In the senate a bill was introduced on the 25th for the admission of Utah as a state. In executive session the nomination of Elijah W. Hallford to be major and paymaster in the United States army was confirmed. Filibustering against the bankruptcy bill occupied the time in the house. The senate joint resolution directing the secretary of war to investigate the subject of raft towing on the great lakes was passed.

The anti-option bill was taken up in the senate on the 26th, and Mr. Mills (Tex.) made a speech against the bill as being against the existence of state governments. In the house the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill (\$25,777,938) for the fiscal year 1894 was reported. The post office appropriation bill (\$4,819,937) was also reported. The sundry civil bill was discussed.

DOMESTIC.

The Carondelet elevator at South St. Louis, containing 1,250,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$1,500,000.

Over a block of business and dwelling houses were destroyed by fire at Tyrone, Pa., the loss being estimated at \$150,000.

The McBeth lamp flue works at Elwood, Ind., the largest of the kind in the world, were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 23d was: Wheat, 82,262,000 bushels; corn, 13,170,000 bushels; oats, 5,417,000 bushels; rye, 1,029,000 bushels; barley, 2,054,000 bushels.

Two druggers who reached Norfolk, Va., from Tangier island reported the inhabitants of the island on the point of starvation.

GEORGE FELLOWS, aged 74, and his son William, aged 33, died at Columbus, Ind., within fifteen minutes of each other from lung fever. Three days before Mrs. Fellows, aged 71 years, died suddenly.

AUGUSTUS CRONKHITE, of Williamsport, Ind., treasurer of Warren county, was discovered to be a defaulter to the extent of \$60,000. He had fled.

TWO CHILDREN of Albert Glass, living near Hollidaysburg, Pa., were burned to death in a fire following a lamp explosion.

FIVE more deaths were reported, making twenty-one thus far, as the result of the explosion near Alton, Ill., and twenty-five more were in a dangerous condition, many of them without hope of recovery.

FATHER J. T. CULLETON, a Catholic priest at Raywick, Ky., was excommunicated for marrying his cousin.

NEAR Marietta, O., Nicholas Haas, a farmer, 75 years old, killed his wife, aged 63, and then took his own life. Trouble over money matters was the cause.

COHN BROS., of Salt Lake City, one of the oldest and largest dry-goods firms in Utah territory failed for \$10,000.

CRACKSMEN blew open the safe of the First national bank at Greenville, Tex., and secured \$750.

FRANK WOODRUFF, alias Black, who was one of those who won notoriety in connection with the Cronin murder case in Chicago, died in the penitentiary at Lansing, Kan.

A CALL has been issued for a world's congress in Chicago of representative women, which, it is expected, will open the series of world congresses to be held during the Columbian exposition.

FIRE destroyed the residence of T. A. Sullivan at Bonn River, N. B., and Henry Sullivan, aged 14, and John Orr, aged 21, perished in the flames.

In a wreck on the Santa Fe road near Milledale, Ill., M. Rohn, engineer, M. J. Mahoney, brakeman, and Richard Mitchell, engineer, were killed.

A COMMITTEE of the Ohio house of representatives will recommend that the state house be built at Mount Vernon.

At a caucus of republican senators in Washington it was decided to take favorable action upon the admission of the territories of Oklahoma, Utah and New Mexico as states.

ALEXANDRE JACQUES, a Frenchman, completed a fast of fifty days in New York, winning a purse of \$2,500.

FRANK D. HAENSEN, aged 19, shot and probably fatally wounded his affianced, Alice Bruce, at her father's home in St. Louis, and then shot himself dead. Cigarette smoking had weakened his mind.

FLAMES destroyed elevator B in Indianapolis. It contained 250,000 bushels of grain, and the loss was \$200,000.

The State bank of Wahoo, Neb., closed its doors with deposits of over \$50,000. W. H. Dickinson, the president and owner, was missing.

A FIRE which started in the Casino building in St. Augustine, Fla., caused a loss of \$100,000.

ALBERT HEDDER, of Buffalo, N. Y., was robbed of \$5,000 by Jessie Rice in a Clark street resort in Chicago.

The upper house of the Alabama legislature by a vote of 17 to 15 refused to pass a bill granting a pension of \$800 per year to the widow of Jefferson Davis.

FIRE at Sioux Falls, S. D., destroyed the Bee Hive building and the whole sale confectionery establishment of Hogan & Co. Loss, \$250,000.

PADEENAL PRAK, situated in the middle of Rio Arriba county, N. M., is in a violent state of eruption for the first time in seventy years.

A GASOLINE stove exploded in the residence of Owen Rice at Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Rice and her two children were burned to death.

A HED of galena and copper 20 feet thick, another of galena 10 feet thick, and a bed of pure iron 30 feet through were discovered at Rice, Col.

By mutual agreement Umberto Piantini killed Celeste Mueggo, his half-sister, at Atlanta, Ga., and then took his own life. They left a letter saying they loved each other and could not live apart.

In a fight between bands of Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians at Eagle River, Wis., three Pottawatomies were killed and two Chippewas were dangerously cut.

THOMAS LARKIN, his wife and 5-year-old son Hugh were fatally burned in a fire at their home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESIDENT HANSON and all the members of his cabinet had a large group photograph taken preparatory to their official separation in a little over five weeks' time.

CHARLES BURG called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Whipple, variety performers at Butte, Mont., and shot both of them and then blew his own brains out. No cause was known.

At the national conference in Philadelphia of Christian prohibitionists a resolution was adopted declaring that the attitude of the church toward the traffic in alcoholic beverages should be one of uncompromising hostility, manifested by total abstinence personally in the church communion and by opposition to liquor license and all organizations which do not oppose license.

A STATEMENT from the secretary of the treasury shows that during the first six months of this fiscal year the receipts from all sources were \$294,412,215 and the expenditures \$250,571,000, leaving an excess of revenues over ordinary expenditures of \$43,841,200.

The total estimated revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, are \$406,671,350 and the total estimated expenditures \$464,671,350.

STATISTICS just completed show that the state of Washington contains 410,333,333,000 feet of standing timber, and that the total number of feet in the United States outside of Washington is 835,450,260,717.

FLAMES in a mail car at Deans, N. J., destroyed a large number of letters, some containing drafts and checks and coupons for collection, representing over \$1,000,000.

The Norwegian bark Star of India, en route from Pensacola, Fla., to London, was wrecked, and the crew of thirty-seven men perished.

MRS. E. SWEET, of West Leroy, Mich., gave her infant son a warm bath for convulsions, and the water was so hot that it scalded the child to death.

In a railroad wreck near New Brunswick, N. J., Doc, a wonderful trotting dog valued at \$8,000, was crushed to death.

WILLIAM FISHER (colored) was hanged by a mob at Algiers, La., for killing Mrs. McMahon and J. Barrett.

A DOZEN buildings at Fair Haven, Vt., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000.

A BILL has passed the lower house of the Missouri legislature compelling railroad companies to provide separate coaches for white and colored passengers.

The Advance Labor club of Brooklyn, N. Y., sent a petition to the national house of representatives favoring the passage of Representative Chipman's bill for the exclusion from the United States of non-resident alien workmen.

RICHARD FLOCK and David Gurney, two Kansas City (Mo.) capitalists, were fatally injured in a runaway accident.

AFTER a married life of fifty years Peter Ford, of Fayette, Mo., asks for a divorce from his wife on the grounds that she had at various times called him "har," "old bound," "scoundrel" and other equally strong names.

The loss was reported of the steamship Doan, which left New York December 10 for Lisbon with a load of wheat and a crew of thirty-three men.

The livery stable of Archie Patnam at Chillicothe, Mo., was totally destroyed and eleven horses were burned, among which were five valuable trotters.

By the explosion of some escaping gas in a building in Chicago three people were probably fatally burned.

The tax inquirers have unearthed \$5,000,000 worth of unreported taxable property in Allen county, O., and 300 persons have been caught.

The name of the Kansas City, Nevada & Fort Smith railway has been changed to the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf.

JUDGE GILBERT in the circuit court at Valparaiso, Ind., decided that a grand jury could not make demands upon bank officers for their books containing the names of depositors.

PROF. GEORGE P. RUMFORD, formerly a Catholic priest, while attempting to deliver his lecture, "Why I Left the Romish Priesthood," at Lafayette, Ind., was driven from the hall by a mob, severely injured about the head and shoulders, and received a bullet in his left hand.

MRS. WILLIAM CORREAU dropped dead in the presence of her little child at Jacksonville, Ill.

OVER 2,000 conversions were reported as a result of Evangelist Miller's religious meetings at Des Moines, Ia.

MANY people were flocking to South Dakota to secure divorce in the hope of acquiring a residence before the legislature extends the period of residence to six months.

LEADING men in congress were said to be quietly considering a plan to annex Canada to the United States for the acquisition of the Sandwich islands.

At Jackson, Tenn., the jury in the case of Arsell Spence against the Illinois Central road for killing her husband brought in a verdict of \$12,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. CATHERINE SHARP, widow of John C. Sharp, a hero of the war of 1812, died in Philadelphia, aged 115 years. She was said to be the oldest pensioner on the rolls of the United States government.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS LAMAR of the United States supreme court died suddenly in Macon, Ga., on the 23d of Bright's disease, after an illness covering a period of several years. He was 67 years of age. In 1885 he entered President Cleveland's cabinet as secretary of the interior, and on the death of Justice Gray was appointed to the supreme bench.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D., bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, died suddenly at his residence in Boston on the 23d of heart failure, brought on by a spasm of coughing. Bishop Brooks was 56 years old, a man of commanding appearance and of great popularity, and his death has called forth expressions of deep personal sorrow from clergymen of all denominations and people in all walks of life.

WILLIAM M. STEWART was reelected to the United States senate by the Nevada legislature and Roger Q. Mills was reelected in Texas. Messrs. Faulkner and Camden were chosen in West Virginia.

THE New Jersey legislature in joint session chose James Smith, Jr., as United States senator to serve for six years from March 4, 1895.

JOHN MARTIN (populist) was elected United States senator by the Kansas legislature. The republicans claimed the joint convention was illegal and sent a protest to Washington.

JOHN L. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, was nominated for United States senator from Wisconsin by the joint democratic caucus on the thirty-first ballot. The vote was: Mitchell, 45; Bragg, 32; Knight, 1.

THE Tennessee legislature in joint convention elected W. S. Morgan secretary of state, James A. Harris comptroller and E. H. Craig treasurer.

THE funeral of Bishop Phillips Brooks took place in Boston on the 26th and 10,000 persons followed the remains to Mount Auburn cemetery.

FOREIGN.

AN ice field 40 miles wide and 200 miles long extends from the mouth of the Danube to the northeastern coast of Crimea.

It was reported that the chief leaders in the Garza revolution in Mexico had been captured by Mexican forces.

SIXTY persons were frozen to death in Russian Poland in one week. On day the thermometer fell to 61 degrees below zero.

LATER advices from the Fortschuit mine explosion in Bohemia say that eighty miners were killed and scores were injured.

FIVE fresh cases of cholera and two deaths were reported at the Niebleben insane asylum near Berlin, Germany.

A PASSENGER train on the railway from Wilna to Minsk, Russia, was wrecked, and fifteen persons were killed and thirty seriously injured.

FOUR cases of cholera and two deaths were reported at the Niebleben hospital at Halle, Germany, making a total of 100 cases and thirty-eight deaths.

THE Spanish government is understood not to be disposed to grant the request of the United States that missionaries be readmitted to the Caroline islands.

LATER.

GREAT banks of snow that rested on the roof of the manufacturers' building at the world's fair carved a hole about 16 by 600 feet in the east annex, the 28th, and caused about \$100,000 damages. The weight of the snow before the rain was about all the roof could bear, and when it was soaked with rain and became still heavier the crash was bound to come. Machinery hall also suffered greatly.

A BILL was introduced in congress the 28th to repeal the clause of the McKinley act, increasing after Jan. 1, 1894, the duty on the manufactures of linen containing more than 100,000 threads to the square inch.

THE First Presbyterian church of Logansport, Ind., valued at \$10,000, was totally destroyed by fire the 29th.

WORK was received the 29th that Deputy United States Marshal N. N. Faulkenbury had been killed by timber thieves. He was shot from ambush.

THE strike at the Brooks locomotive works, N. Y., became so serious that the sheriff, the 29th, was compelled to call for troops. A company from Jamestown was ordered to the scene.

THE republicans of Kansas claim that they have Mr. Ady elected as United States senator.

It was announced the 30th that a combination of the straw board mills had been formed, with headquarters at Chicago. The company is organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of \$1,000,000.

THE queen of Hawaii has been quietly deposed and a republican form of government declared.

SEVERAL anarchists were arrested in Paris, France, the 30th. Stolen explosives were found in their possession.

THE Mohican has been ordered to Honolulu.

Wrecked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The lumbermen's excursion train which left Minneapolis the night of the 26th, was wrecked on its return trip near Kent, Ill., the night of the 28th. There were eight day coaches and a baggage car. Near Kent, a short distance east of Duquoin, while running about 10 miles an hour, the first three coaches on the train were thrown from the track by the broken rail. The baggage car and the forward coach went down the embankment and remained upright. Walter E. Akers of Minneapolis, an attorney for the association, was instantly killed. Of the 30 injured, some are considered dangerous.

AFTER CANADA.

The Annexation of the Dominion and the Sandwich Islands Favored by President-Elect Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A question which dwells most often in public questions is now being quietly considered by leading men of congress with a view to bringing it to public consideration at an early day as the foremost policy of Mr. Cleveland's administration. It is no less than a plan to annex Canada to the United States and for the acquisition of the Sandwich islands. It is not a part of the random discussions on these questions which have been going on for many months, but it is a well-considered plan to bring these acquisitions to the point of actual realization.

The annexation movement is under full headway in Canada, but as yet little attention has been given to it among public men here. There are many, however, on the committee on foreign relations of the house and on foreign affairs of the senate in the present congress who regard the annexation question as of paramount importance. One of the leading men of these committees said to a correspondent that it could be stated on the highest authority that the Cleveland administration would make the acquisition of Canada and the Sandwich islands the conspicuous public question of the new administration.

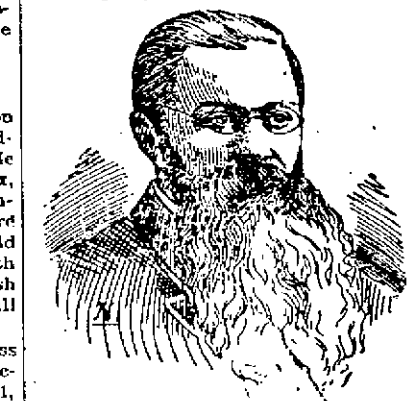
Within the last few days Edward Farrer, of Toronto, Ont., has been canvassing the sentiment of the two foreign committees. Mr. Farrer is recognized as one of the foremost radicals of Canada in the annexation movement. He was for many years editor of the Toronto Globe, and was threatened with prosecution for treason. With Goldwin Smith he now leads the agitation which is convulsing Canada from one end to the other. He is now here to ascertain what practical end can be accomplished.

While public men in Washington have not been openly joining in the agitation of Canada they have watched it with keen interest and are now ready to supplement it by such steps from this side as will bring Canada under the American flag. Members of the committee give it as their opinion that within the next few weeks, and perhaps days, speeches will be heard on the floor of the senate and house urging annexation. This will be but the initial step, as the more important detail of developing the exact policy of obliterating the Canadian boundary on the northward and of acquiring the fertile islands of the Pacific will be left to the incoming administration. Mr. Cleveland is said to look upon the annexation of Canada as an achievement exceeding in importance the purchase of Louisiana from France or the acquisition of Texas from Mexico, both of which events marked epochs in our history.

MITCHELL WINS.

The Milwaukee Millionaire Named as the Democratic Candidate for United States Senator from Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—Hon. John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was nominated for United States senator Thursday afternoon on the thirty-first ballot. For the last twenty-four hours there was a growing suspicion that Knight's strength must soon grow less. His friends have daily balloted for him with no prospect of nomination, but with a loyalty that was remarkable. Wednesday they decided that it was useless to stand out against such odds and they capitulated.



JOHN L. MITCHELL.

The ballot resulted: Mitchell, 46; Bragg, 32; Knight, 1; total, 79. Sampson moved to make it unanimous, and as the motion was carried the legislators left for the Park hotel to greet the nominee without formal adjournment. The formal election will occur at noon to-day. The city is wild with excitement.

Mitchell is a son of the late Alexander Mitchell, the father of the great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway system, is 50 years old, fond of agricultural pursuits, a lover of horses and a patron of agricultural education. He was born in Milwaukee, where he is a banker and capitalist. He is married, but has no children. He is now a member of congress.

Sentenced for the Molitor Murder.

ALPHEA, Mich., Jan. 27.—Crossman was Thursday sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Molitor and Sullivan at Rogers City seventeen years ago, and will be taken to the Jackson penitentiary to-day. The prisoner has been very composed throughout the entire trial, and there was no change when the sentence was passed. Mrs. Crossman was not in court, but is very much broken down over the outcome.

Grover Hides the Goat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—President-elect Cleveland was initiated into the Sigma Chi college fraternity Thursday morning. A badge of the fraternity was presented to him. It was accepted and worn by the president-elect with an interest worthy the enthusiasm of an undergraduate. Honorary membership is not generally recognized in this fraternity. Mr. Cleveland will stand alone in this relation under the present constitution of the order. There never was any opposition to him on personal or political grounds.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—The senate yesterday afternoon met and in accordance with law voted for a United States senator. The republicans cast their votes solidly for John C. Spooner, nominee of the republican caucus. The democrats divided their votes among men who may figure as dark horses if the senatorial contest lasts long enough.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—The joint resolution passed by the assembly to open the world's fair on Sunday came up in the senate yesterday for consideration. The resolution expresses the sense and desire of the legislature of Wisconsin that the exposition to open every day from its opening to its closing, under such regulations as will prevent interference with people living in its vicinity, and denounces the act of congress closing the gates on Sunday as an infringement on the rights of the people. Mr. Spooner moved to amend by striking out this latter section. Mr. Lees thought if the resolution passed this should go. The amendment was lost and the resolution passed with only four nays—Senators Baxter, Phillips, Spensley and Weeks. The only bill of importance introduced was one to regulate state rentals expenses.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—Senator Apple, of Racine, introduced a bill in the senate yesterday to provide for the establishment and maintenance of state roads. The act provides that the governor shall, before June 1, 1895, appoint three persons, under the name of the state board of highway commissioners. The board shall lay out a system of state roads, meeting the several portions of the state with each other, which roads in counties having an average population of more than 25,000 per square mile shall not be more than 10 miles apart, and for such purpose may adopt any highway now existing or may proceed to lay out new highways, and for that purpose to purchase the right of way therefor from the private owners of any land or to condemn the same. The board shall put the roads in good condition as rapidly as possible, and shall maintain and keep them in good condition. It is provided that there shall be levied upon all of the taxable property of the state and collected as other state taxes are collected in each year, a state tax for each dollar of assessed valuation, which amount shall be credited to the state road fund, to be used for the purposes specified. The bill authorizes the board to employ upon such work the convicts in the state prison at Waupun.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—The death of James C. Blair, ex-governor of the state, was reported yesterday, and without transacting any business an adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—The vote taken in the assembly for senator yesterday was purely perfunctory. It had to be done according to the provisions of the state constitution, but the democrats having no one to name, the vote was cast for the republican candidate, John C. Spooner. The forty-two republican assemblymen present voted solidly for ex-senator John C. Spooner.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—In the assembly yesterday there were many petitions for ground army posts praying for the purchase in the state of old Camp Randall, near this city and its preservation for memorial and patriotic purposes. Bills were introduced appropriating \$10,000 to Cyrus Schenck in settlement for damages sustained by him in the capital accident in 1883, providing for the release of fifty convicts on parole, fixing the rate of interest on trust funds of the state at from 3 to 5 per cent.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—No business of importance was transacted in the assembly yesterday.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—The death of Assemelman D. A. Mahoney, of the death of James C. Blair, and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning.

In joint session at noon John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected United States senator. The vote was taken viva voce and resulted in 77 votes for Mitchell, 16 for John C. Spooner and 1 for Gen. E. S. Bragg.

SHOT BY FRANK DUFFY.

The New York Democratic Politician Killed a Man in a Saloon Room.

PORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Frank Duffy, at one time a well-known politician in New York, shot and killed George Cunningham at 3 o'clock a. m. Thursday in front of a saloon kept by Frank Duffy, in Ninety-second street, this place. The men had been drinking in the saloon when a quarrel arose, said to have been concerning a woman. The men left the saloon and when outside Duffy drew a revolver and shot Cunningham dead. Duffy was placed under arrest. He claims to have shot Cunningham in self-defense. Duffy's saloon is a popular resort of the soldiers stationed at Fort Hamilton. Cunningham was but 18 years of age. Duffy is well known in New York. He was assistant doorkeeper of the national democratic committee at the Hoffman house last fall. He is eccentric in dress and attracts attention by a flowing white beard and an intensely red necktie. He once ran against Tweed for the assembly and was defeated.

Truly a Helpmate.

"Did I win anything on the election?" said the politician, and there was a haughty scorn in his voice. "I always win on the election. This time I won a sixty dollar overcoat, a new suit of clothes, one hundred imported cigars, a meerschaum pipe and a basket of wine. In it? Very extensively, my friend. I'm a regular dyed-in-the-wool winner picker. I spot 'em every time. I never bet money, but in the last twelve years I've won over five thousand dollars' worth of comforts of life from one person. Who? My wife. She's got election betting down to a science. When an election comes she makes out a list of the things she wants, and a woman's wants are not few, I beg you to remember. She bets with some outsider on the democratic nominee, then duplicates these bets with me on the republican nominee. Get on to her scheme? If she loses on the outside she wins at home and quits even. If she wins on the outside and loses at home she gets her toes, pays her losses, and has the bill sent to me. She has a great head for business, has that woman, but if I don't succeed in heading her off pretty soon the sheriff will close me out and I'll have to compromise for about fifteen cents on the dollar."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE SCULPTOR'S ART.

ACCORDING to the latest estimates the Kaiser Wilhelm monument in Berlin will cost \$4,000,000.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON's statue in bronze, of colossal size, will be unveiled in Newburyport next Fourth of July.

HENRY DOANE is to have a carved wood throne in the cathedral at Albany. It is the gift of Mrs. J. V. L. Pray, and is said to be the finest thing of the kind in America. The wood is black oak and the throne is twenty-two feet high.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Milwaukee Institution Banks Third in Size and Importance.

The tri-monthly reports of the governors of the seven branches of the National Soldiers' Home show that the Northwestern of Milwaukee home ranks third in size and importance.

The report of the Milwaukee home, prepared by Gov. Wheeler, says:

"The aggregate number of inmates for 1891-92 was 2,743, an increase of 181 for the year before. The number cared for during the year was 2,364. The number of patients treated by the surgeons during the year, 2,021, a falling off of 25 per cent. from the year before. For the year ending June 30, 1893, there were 1,239 inmates receiving pensions. This number was so increased by the operation of the new pension laws that the inmates of the home by June 30 had drawn 2,501 pensions for the year, amounting to \$126,778.18, an increase of \$76,181.63.

It cost the government \$38,412.48 to carry on the home for the year, an increase of \$2,262.23. The average cost of rations per day is \$17.50, as against \$17.28 the year before. A great saving was effected in the clothing of the inmates, the average cost for the year per man being \$18.44, \$3.12 per man less than the year previous.

Put Poison in Whisky.

Louis Stuehlen, a man apparently 50 years of age, committed suicide in the saloon of Henry Erlar in Milwaukee. Upon his person was found a sheet of letter paper, headed: "Troubles of conscience, suicide," and closed with: "An intelligent and hopeful life destroyed." Stuehlen entered a drug store and, claiming to be a photographer, obtained a quantity of opium-kola. He then went to the saloon and called for a glass of whisky, into which he put the poison and drank it. The deceased was a well-known mechanical draughtsman.

A Costly Mistake.

Fire destroyed the Riverside house in Chippewa Falls. The alarm was turned in and was caused by the overturning of a lamp in the third story. It was thought the fire from the lamp had been extinguished before the firemen arrived and they were sent back, but in about ten minutes the whole upper story was found to be on fire and a second alarm was turned in. The building and contents were valued at \$15,000, insured for \$5,000. The building was owned by Thomas Gynor and the hotel operated by Oscar Anderson.

A New President.

Charles Kendall Adams, whose remarkably brilliant work at Ann Arbor did much to make the Michigan university what it is, who was seven years principal of the Cornell university and placed that institution on the proud eminence where it now stands and whose printed works are known as authority the world over, was formally inaugurated as president of the university of Wisconsin at Madison. The event marks an epoch in the institution's history.

F

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Death of America's Most Famous Statesman.

After a Well-Fought Battle He Yields to the Destroyer.

Surrounded by Those He Loved the End Comes Peacefully.

A Presidential Proclamation Expresses of the Nation's Grief.

Both Houses of Congress and Various State Legislatures Adjourn.

A Short Sketch of His Career and His Services to His Country.

DRATH OF MR. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—James G. Blaine is dead. The end came shortly before 11 a. m. Friday. It was preceded by a sudden relapse and the doctors sent word to the members of the cabinet that the worst was feared, yet so often had the same report been made that it was treated less seriously than it should have been. The secretaries, however, scarce had time to turn to their department duties before word came that the great man had succumbed to the sickness with which he has battled so stubbornly. Since December 18, the Sunday when he was so near death that the physicians hardly dared say that there was any hope, Mr. Blaine had shown such



JAMES G. BLAINE.

great vitality that many had been led to believe that he might be restored to health. The physicians and others familiar with his malady and its usual course knew that there was no ground for hoping further than that Mr. Blaine's life might be prolonged a few weeks or months.

A Peaceful End.

Death came peacefully. As the end drew near the members of the family drew around the bedside and there they staid until all was over. Mrs. Hyatt and Johnston came out of the room a few minutes after the death and gave the news to the death watch. To a correspondent Dr. Hyatt said:

"The end was peaceful as I have seen. We thought at 3:30 that he could not live through the day. He had at that time suffered the relapse and although we administered the most powerful restoratives they failed to produce the slightest appreciable effect. On the contrary, he continued to sink but as the end approached his old-time clearness of mind came back and his mental strength seemed to increase. At the same time he did not speak. The members of the family were all summoned and gathered around the bed watched with anxious eyes for some signs of revival. We continued to apply the restoratives, but they had no more effect than water. He seemed conscious of his condition, but he did not speak. I don't if he could speak. At half past 10 it was plain to see that he had but a few minutes longer to live. We could do nothing more. And as he showed no signs of pain we merely watched and waited. His eyes grew brighter and he seemed at times as if he were about to speak. But his lips did not move. His breathing became fainter and fainter, and at just a minute or two before he took one look around the room, peered into every face, closed his eyes and without a cry of pain, or aught that would indicate he was doing more than falling into a peaceful sleep, he died."

The News Spreads.

The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread like wildfire. Crowds gathered on the corner and visitors flocked to the house. Dr. Hamilton, who was passing the house when the announce-



MRS. BLAINE.

ment of death was made, at once entered and remained with the family for some time. Word was sent to the president immediately after the death.

President Harrison's Grief.

At 11:25 President Harrison, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and Dr. Parker, walked over to the Blaine mansion. The president showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster General Wauamaker followed the footsteps of the president.

The president received warning of Mr. Blaine's approaching death through a press bulletin, which informed him that Mr. Blaine could not live through the day. He immediately had the substance of the dispatch telegraphed over the departmental wires to the various cabinet officers. It was only a few minutes later that Mr. Montgomery, the operator at the white house, received another message addressed to the president. "Blaine is dead," was all that he waited to hear, and started on the run for the room of Private Secretary Halford. The cabinet was immediately notified and came to the cab-

inet meeting at the usual hour fully prepared. Secretary John W. Foster, Mr. Blaine's successor to the portfolio of state, was at his residence in conference with Mr. Partridge, the solicitor of the state department, preparatory to starting at noon for Watertown, N. Y., where he and Mrs. Foster had planned to spend a week, when news of the ex-secretary's death was received at the department. Chief Clerk Chilton immediately telephoned Mr. Foster, who summoned his carriage and went to the Blaine residence to tender his condolences. He postponed his trip and issued an order closing the department of state.

The President's Proclamation.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 27, 1893.—It is my painful duty to announce to the public of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city today at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his state. Afterwards for fourteen years he was a member of the national house of representatives and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1870 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in 1871 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned from the cabinet and devoted himself to literary work, gave to the public his "Twenty Years of Congress," a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1878, he again became secretary of state, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1882. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. His life was a pursuit of legislation, diplomacy and literature his genius has added new luster to American citizenship. As a suitable expression of the national approbation of his great public services and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the executive branch of the government at Washington be closed and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half staff; and that for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning.

HENRY MYN HARRISON.
By the President: JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

Emblems of Mourning.

The flags on the public buildings were not lowered. They were already at half-mast, and had been since the death of Gen. Butler. Before the time to raise them came Mr. Hayes died and then Associate Justice Lamar, and now the greatest of them all. The buildings are draped in black, the white house included, in memory of Mr. Hayes. No additional signs of mourning are possible.

Physicians' Statement.

The doctors authorize this announcement of the cause of death: "Chronic interstitial nephritis (a form of chronic Bright's disease) due to, and associated with, general changes in the arteries of the body and with dilatation of the heart. This condition was complicated with disease of the lungs of a tubercular nature. The immediate cause of his death was connected with the heart."

The following additional statement was given out Friday night:

"The beginning of Mr. Blaine's illness dates back many years. The earliest signs of ill health were associated with gout, due to a gouty tendency, which manifested itself in subacute attacks of gout, disturbances of digestion, and prostrating indigestion and anæmia."

"Subsequent events prove that at this time changes were going on in the arteries of the body which resulted later in symptoms of obstruction of vessels and chronic disease of the kidneys."

"In December signs of lung complication appeared which were no doubt connected with the general disease, but as tubercle bacilli were found in the sputa it is probable that there was some tubercular infection as well. Much of the distress which Mr. Blaine suffered was associated with this disease of the lungs and his death was certainly hastened by it. For three days before Mr. Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Towards the morning of the 27th his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing became much embarrassed. As a result of the heart failing action oedema of the lungs occurred, and he died without much suffering at 11 o'clock."

"Mrs. Janeway and Loomis, of New York, were called in consultation and rendered important service by their advice."

"FRANK H. JOHNSON, M.D.
"FRANK H. JOHNSON, M.D."

This statement will not be supplemented by an autopsy on the body of Mr. Blaine, the members of the family being satisfied as to the cause of death.

The Feeling in Congress.

In congress the outburst of sympathy was spontaneous and deep. No public man who bore the brunt of fierce political battles held kinder personal relations with his adversaries than Mr. Blaine. Of recent years, particularly, old animosities have died out, and there is hardly any one in congress to-day who did not, on the occasion of Mr. Blaine's visits to the capitol, take pains to do him honor.

The announcement of Mr. Blaine's death was made to the senate by Mr. Hale, who has been for many years one of the closest personal and political friends of the dead statesman. His remarks were followed by a motion of Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.), which was adopted, that the senate adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Has Adjourned Six Times.

The adjournment makes the sixth interruption of business in the senate caused by death within the last few weeks. Wednesday, the 11th of this month, there was an adjournment on the announcement of Senator Kennan's death, and the next day on account of his funeral ceremonies. Wednesday, the 18th, the death, and Friday, the day of the funeral of ex-President Hayes, caused an adjournment. Tuesday of the present week the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Justice Lamar of the supreme court, and Friday the same ceremony was observed in honor of Mr. Blaine.

Adjournment of the House.

The death of Mr. Blaine brought the business of the house to a sudden termination. A few committee reports were made (including a bill to repeal the federal election laws), and then after brief and affecting speeches by Mr. Milliken (who represents Mr. Blaine's old district) and Mr. Holman (who served many years with him in the house and who has always been his

personal friend) the house out of respect to the memory of the dead statesman adjourned.

State Legislatures Adjourn.

Dispatches from various state capitals announce the adjournment of the following legislatures upon receipt of the news of Mr. Blaine's death: Illinois, New York, California, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Colorado, South Dakota, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. Worth Nearly \$1,000,000.

Mr. Blaine died a rich man, even as wealth is reckoned in these days. He was worth close on to \$1,000,000, if not more than that amount. It is probable that if some of his speculative investments could be sold out under advantageous circumstances his wealth would include him in any list of millionaires. His holdings of coal lands are large and with the development of the country must greatly increase in value if kept intact for several years. Mr. Blaine, by reason of his wide popularity and warm friendship, enjoyed opportunities unusual to the average public man of making money. He was associated with a number of men of wealth in various enterprises, and his sagacity and business foresight kept him from wasting much money on brilliant but illusory speculative projects. He was interested with Secretary Atkins years ago in a silver mine, out of which he made considerable money. At the time of his death he owned real estate in the city of Washington which would probably sell under the hammer for more than \$250,000.

A MAN OF THE AGE.

Condensed History of Blaine's Years of Activity.

James Gillespie Blaine, second son of Ephraim Blaine, and Maria Gillespie Blaine, was born at the Indian Hill farm, Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1820. The old stone house in which he was born was the first structure of the kind ever erected west of the Monongahela river. It was built by the great-grandfather of Mrs. Gillespie Blaine in 1778, and stands within the city limits of West Brownsville.

His Ancestors.

From his father the son inherited the hardy, energetic qualities of a Scotch-Irish ancestry. Ephraim Blaine, his great-grandfather, was commissary general of the American army from 1778 to the close of the revolution in 1783. This great-grandfather was possessed of ample means, and during the trying times of privation in Valley Forge and the winter of 1778-79 he materially aided from his private purse.

The grandfather for whom young Blaine was named first chose a political career. A protracted stay in Europe after he had finished his studies estranged him from this early ambition. He returned to America in 1791, and as a special bearer of dispatches returned to the American government a treaty with some foreign power. Afterwards he retired to private life.

His Father and Mother.

The father of James G. Blaine was born and reared in Carlisle. On reaching maturity he spent a number of years in South America, in the West Indies and in Europe, returning afterward to Pennsylvania. In 1818 he removed to Washington county. He had inherited considerable wealth and owned landed property in the West Indies and in Europe. These lands, however, had not been developed, and a large family made heavy drains upon his means. In 1825 he decided to the economies a tract of land now occupied by the site of Philadelphia. Other lands, since found rich in minerals, were sold for almost nothing. Mr. Blaine's mother was a woman of strong character and superior intelligence. She was a devout Catholic, but the son adhered to the Presbyterian convictions of his paternal ancestry.

Youth of Mr. Blaine.

The son James received every advantage of education. He had excellent opportunities afforded by private tutors at home, and during the year 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, O. While here he lived in the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the treasury. Secretary Ewing was his uncle. James entered the law office of John C. Schenck, who entered the free bar of the state of Ohio in 1842. In November, 1842, at this time, it is said, the young boy was able to recite Plutarch's Lives from memory. He had a marked taste for literature, mathematics and historical studies. In the literary society he displayed a political aptitude and capacity which attracted the notice of his friends. At the age of 17 years and 8 months he was graduated in a class of thirty-three, sharing first honors with John C. Henry, who was afterward superintendent of public instruction at Wheeling.

Beginning of His Career.

Soon after graduating Mr. Blaine became a teacher in the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. Here he met Miss Harriet Stanwood of Maine. Miss Stanwood was a teacher in a seminary for young ladies at Millersburg and the two were a devoted couple. They were married in 1844. Mr. Blaine returned with his wife to Pennsylvania and became a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia. For two years Mr. Blaine was associated with this school. In 1846 he moved to Augusta, Me., where he has since made his home. He was a half interest in the Kennebec Journal and was a devoted editor. He had a ready faculty for the work, and within three years was a major spirit in state politics.

He engaged ardently in the formation of the republican party. In 1850 he was a delegate to the first national convention of the republican party which nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency. It was shortly afterwards at a public meeting, when he first attracted attention as a public speaker. At this meeting he rendered an official report, stammering in confusion at the outset. But as he proceeded he gained confidence and wound up in a manner which called attention to him as a public orator. In 1851 he brook no more of the quietude by assuming the editorship of the Portland Advertiser. His political genius, however, had eclipsed the journalist within him.

Enters the Maine Legislature.

In 1852 he was elected to the state legislature and was afterward successively chosen for four years. The last two years in the house he served that body as speaker. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Blaine gained distinction in the debates which grew out of that crisis. At the time he was elected to the legislature he was made chairman of the republican state committee and for twenty years he held that office. During this time he led and shaped every political campaign in the state of Maine.

His Career in Congress.

He was elected to congress in 1852 and for a period of eighteen years he was a member of one or the other houses of congress. His career in the national congress was as eventful one. His antagonism to the stern reconstruction bill in 1867 created a stir in the nation, and after a seeming defeat his amendment modifying the proposed military law in the south was carried through both house and senate. In 1868 Mr. Blaine was elected speaker of the house, a position of great responsibility. He was re-elected speaker in 1869. The political revolution of 1874 placed the democracy in power in the house and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the republican minority. Preceding the presidential election of 1876 the session of the house was a stormy one and in a general assembly bill, removing the disability of married women, Mr. Blaine stood up for an exception in the case of John D. Davis. One of his most notable speeches was made at this time under the spur of opposition from Mr. Hill of Georgia.

Charges Against His Character.

In 1876 he was called upon to defend his political character against charges of bribery from the Union Pacific and other railroad companies. The Mailmag letters were produced and the stormy scenes of May and June of that year

followed. James G. Blaine, rising to personal explanation, denied the right of congress to compel the production of his private papers. He expressed his willingness to stand any examination, and having possessed himself of these letters he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. He stood up in the house holding the letters in his hand. He proceeded to read them. At this time Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, was traveling in Europe, and efforts had been made at Mr. Blaine's suggestion to reach him by telegraph. After reading the letters Mr. Blaine declared to the chairman of the investigating committee and demanded to know if any answer had been received from Mr. Caldwell. The chairman returned an evasive answer when Mr. Blaine turned upon him, charging, as within his own knowledge, that the chairman had received such a dispatch, completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it. Of this scene Gen. Garfield once said that it exceeded anything he had ever seen in congress.

As a Candidate for President.

June 11 was the time of the republican national convention. The previous Sunday he had been prostrated by the heat and fears were entertained for his life. In the convention, however, his friends stood firm. On the first ballot he received 253 votes out of the total of 344. The remainder came from the chairman of the convention, Secretary of State, Senator Morton, Secretary of the Interior, Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes and others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 351, lacking only 23 of a nomination. A combination upon Hayes, however, defeated him.

In the Senate.

Mr. Blaine entered the senate some months later. Again in 1880 his friends of four years before stood by him in the national convention. The republican campaign from 1880 to 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 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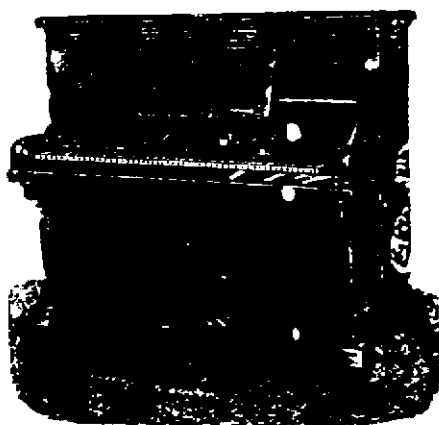
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SENTIMENTAL BEINGS

MALE ARTISTS ARE MIGHTY QUEER FELLOWS WHEN SINGLE.

The Painter of Figures is Naturally Romantic and Very Easily and Very Readily Falls in Love—His Income, However, Often Serves to Keep Him Single.

Very few of our younger artists are married, but it may be accepted as a fact that they all want to be. Cupid finds no mark so tempting to his shaft as that presented by a painter at his easel. Studio life and sentiment are almost synonymous terms. Why this should be so is easily explained. An artist's life is almost invariably a lonely one. No matter how sociable his temperament may be, his working hours are generally spent in silence and seclusion. Being essentially of a sensitive nature he longs for such sympathy as women alone can give. The failure of a picture or its complete success are matters that require more condolence or congratulation than can be expressed by a brother painter. The kindest of neighbors cannot go further than to say: "Look here, old fellow, I am awful sorry that they sent your picture back from the academy. It's a beastly shame. That's what I call it." Or: "By Jove, old man, you're in luck. I know lots of fellows with a big name who have been working for a year back to catch the Shaw or Evans prize, and you got it away from 'em all. But you always were a lucky dog."

A woman does these things better. That is the reason he wants to marry her. The painter is naturally romantic in his opinion girlhood is always angelic. He may have individual preference for blonds or brunettes, for little or tall or intellectual or womanly women, but the entire sex is still beautiful to him, not perhaps in its physical features, but in its mental possibilities. Hence he is always in love and restrained from matrimony only by the difficulty of supporting two people on an income that is barely sufficient for one. To be an artist you must be an idealist. Studio life has extraordinary vicissitudes at times, but it is always made up more or less of visionary elements. Occasionally the artist's dreams turn into nightmares, and he has a very bad quarter of an hour. But when events disillusionize him he mopes for a short period and proceeds to fall in love with a new chum.

Last spring two young men, one a painter, his companion a sculptor, were joint occupants of a studio in New York. These departments of art do not always agree, inasmuch as the dust and dirt of a sculptor's modeling platform interfere considerably with the purity of a portrait maker's paints. But neither of the young fellows was rich, and by clubbing together they managed to pay the rent of a larger studio than they could have had separately. The sculptor made as little dust as possible and kept it well down by frequently using a water sprinkler. Not to be behindhand in courtesy, the painter was patient, and by keeping a sheet of drapery in constant readiness was enabled instantly to cover his canvas when his comrade unavoidably threw out a cloud of powdered plaster of paris. They were comrades in every sense of the word, and had a union of pocketbooks as well as of sympathies. On one occasion the sculptor was so hard up on the final receipt of a commission for a large statue that he was unable to buy the clay necessary for his model, whereupon the painter donated himself cigars, took to a pipe and by this economy got enough money to pay for the necessary materials.

Some time afterward the artist received an important order and had not the wherewithal to purchase the large canvas essential for its execution. The sculptor said nothing, but putting on his street coat went out for a walk. An hour later he came back accompanied by a boy, and between them they carried a canvas twelve feet long by six wide. It was a windy day, and the sculptor was quite exhausted by the effort of getting his unruly burden past gusty corners. But after a few minutes' breathing spell the two friends embraced each other affectionately and went to work in their respective corners. So ideal a friendship as this ought to have lasted throughout a lifetime. But an event happened which changed the current of amiability in the studio and estranged the two young men so that at present they are not even nodding acquaintances.

One day the painter received an order for a sketch of a man in armor. The sculptor readily consented to pose for his friend, and after some effort finally got himself buckled into a suit of mail. By one of those accidents that sometimes occur at the most inopportune times the sculptor's fiancée happened to call at the studio chaperoned by a lively married relative. In order to get into the armor the sculptor, who is of large frame, had to strip to the skin. To get out of the suit of mail was not to be considered. So he had to stand awkwardly listening to the merry laughter of the ladies over his comical appearance. His fiancée, encouraged by the witty comments of her friend, made such fun of the unfortunate sculptor that he became furious and broke off the engagement. That evening he employed a truckman and removed all his things from the studio without condescending as much as good-bye to his chum. The experience effected an entire change in his opinion of the ladies. His first innamorata was a tall, distinguished looking brunette. He is now

engaged to a little, round faced blond, who, despite her resemblance to a French doll, is declared by him to be the epitome of all the charms and graces of womanhood.—New York Sun.

Artificial Thunder.

A miniature thunder factory has been constructed for the science and art department at South Kensington, England, with plates seven feet in diameter, which, it is believed, would give sparks thirty inches long, but no Leyden jars have been found to stand its charge, all being pierced by the enormous tension.—New York Telegram.

In Down Town New York.

"The trouble with you New Yorkers is, Quill," said the man from Boston—they had been looking over Trinity church—"that your buildings lack age; they are not venerable enough to command the respect of the soul instinct with the ideals of all that is hallowed by the past. Now, there is the Old South!"

"But what's the matter with that?" interposed Quill—they were strolling toward the Battery, and were opposite 45 Broadway—"what's the matter with that? There's Adams Express company. There couldn't be anything much older or more venerable than Adam, could there?"—New York Times.

The Right Answer.

A judge, meeting a countryman, said to him, "Where are you going?" "How do I know?" was the gruff reply. The judge, taking it for a piece of impudence, said: "You don't know, you scamp? I'll teach you better manners. Off to prison with you!"

The poor rustic was seized forthwith and was being hauled off to jail when he turned round and said, "Your worship can see now that I answered correctly, for I assure you that I didn't know I was going to prison."

This reply excited the visibility of the judge, who ordered him to be set at liberty.—Tosoretto.

A Monster Map.

Professor Peuck's scheme is to construct a new map of the world on a scale of 1 to 1,000,000, or about sixteen miles to the inch, the sheets to embrace 6 degrees in each direction, except for latitudes beyond 60 degrees, for which the width would be 10 degrees of longitude. The land surface would require 769 sheets. The cost is placed at \$500,000 beyond probable returns from sales.—Ohio State Journal.

The Price of Church Organs.

If you have any idea of buying a church organ after learning that they last for centuries, it will interest you to know that you can buy one in this city for any price between \$500 and \$80,000, and that in the best factories an instrument that sells for \$10,000 takes six months to build.—New York Times.

The Prohibition Line in Maine.

The Prohibition line in Maine does not extend to elevations exceeding 1,500 feet. On the tip top of Green mountain, Mount Desert island, is one of the flashiest barrooms to be found anywhere, run without any pretext of concealment.—Exchange.

The moose in Penobscot county, Me., are so accustomed to the train that they gaze calmly and critically at the locomotive, and are not frightened by whistles and hissing steam jets.

Person, the great Latinist, was the son of a weaver. His taste for learning was kindled by the accidental discovery of a book of Latin proverbs.

There are eight soldiers located in Ireland to one in Scotland, and over twenty boys under eighteen years of age have won the Victoria cross.

The people of Portland, Me., call the poet's mantle that falls in heavy folds over their statue of Longfellow "that rubber overcoat."

Candolle, the investigator, says the health of dark eyed persons is much superior to that of the light or blue eyed type.

English Law and Hidden Treasure.

It may be some encouragement to English treasure seekers, if any such there be in these enlightened days, to know that the laws of treasure trove only apply to such as is discovered by accident. Treasure discovered by systematic search would not come within this description, neither would finds discovered by astrological or cabalistic sciences or by the potent influence of the divining rod.—All the Year Round.

A gentleman performed the clever feat at a Birmingham Shakespeare club of proposing the toast of the poet's memory for nineteen years without repeating himself—a feat which most of us will envy.

A Kansas City man swallowed a door key early one morning. The Trenton (Mo.) Tribune says any one who mistakes his month for a keyhole should reform at once.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was about an even hundred years in building, was 420 feet to the first support of the roof.

Of traditions of buried treasure attaching to the sites of Roman camps and deserted cities there are plenty still to be met with.

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Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 A. M.
Sunday School..... 12:00 M.
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 M.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.
Young People's Meeting..... 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.
General prayer meeting..... 7:30 P. M.
All are invited. All are welcome.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections promptly looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections & Specialties.

DILLETT & WALKER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office over First National Bank,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

C. B. MCINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

T. B. MCINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store.
Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court
House Square.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Lake View House.
CHAS. WILSON, PROP.
Day and week board at reasonable
rates. A first-class home in every re-
spect. Headquarters for Michigan men.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.
-First-class Hotel in Every Respect.-
Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-
class Sample Rooms. Rates \$1.50 per day.

D. CONOVER. L. F. PORTER. H. P. PADLEY
Conover, Porter & Padley,
ARCHITECTS.
Pioneer block. Knight block.
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

MERCHANTS STATE
BANK.
Capital, \$50,000.
Earned Surplus, \$10,000.
Interest paid on time deposits

FIRST NATIONAL
Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Best Protection for Funds.

Proceedings of the County Board.
County clerk's office, Rhinelander.
Wis., Tuesday Nov. 29, '92, 2 o'clock
P. M. County board met pursuant
to adjournment. Present—Supervisors
Brown, Doyle, McIntyre and the
chairman—4.
On motion of Supervisor Brown
the county treasurer's annual report
for the year 1892 be and the same is
hereby accepted. Motion prevailed.
COUNTY TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT
1892.

To the honorable county board
Oneida county, I submit the follow-
ing county treasurer's annual report:
RECEIPTS.
Cash on hand last settlement, \$356 42
Cash rec'd quarterly delinquen-
cies 24 8
Cash rec'd fines 354 0
Cash rec'd tax on suits 72 00
Cash rec'd town for state tax
as follows:
Pelican..... 4871 13
Eagle River..... 4871 13
Hazelhurst..... 923 03
Minocqua..... 2224 05
Cash and county orders rec'd
from towns at settlement
Cash..... \$1467 99
Pelican orders..... 2950 61
Eagle River, delinquent.....
Hazelhurst, delinquent.....
Cash..... \$7361 36
Minocqua orders..... 61 35
Cash rec'd school money..... 1300 5
Cash rec'd co. clerk redeemed
certificates and interest..... 126 76
Cash rec'd sheriff person prop.
tax 1890..... 323 0
Co. orders rec'd from clerk
cancelled certificates..... 84 28
Cash rec'd taxes paid before
sale..... 5734 76
Tax certificate on hand last
settlement..... 861 87
Tax cert. sale '92 sales book..... 15191 4
Cash rec'd after sale L. L. and
L. co. tax..... 9920 11
Cash rec'd state treas. school
apportionment per scholar
grounds..... 448 14
Nov 21 '91 cash rec'd on co
note (M S B)..... 2000 00
Dec 31 '91 cash rec'd on co
note (M S B)..... 2000 00
Jan 20 '92 cash rec'd on co
note (M S B)..... 2000 00
Jan 14 '92 cash rec'd on co
note (P N B)..... 1030 00
Total..... \$70,561 43

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid orders as follows..... \$35001 40
County orders..... 2083 50
Juror certificate..... 674 84
Witness certificate..... 63 24
Old soldier orders.....
Paid bonds and coupons as
follows.....
Bond No 9..... 1000 00
Bond No 3..... 1000 00
Coupons..... 240 00
School money paid as follows:
Pelican..... 583 85
Eagle River..... 24 67
Hazelhurst..... 91 21
Minocqua..... 117 76
School apportionment paid as
follows:
Pelican..... \$58 09
Eagle River..... 91 74
Hazelhurst..... 30 36
Minocqua..... 37 95
Paid Masters and Williams
judgements as follows:
One judgement int and costs 1003 65
One..... 710 60
Paid town treas' at settlem't
as follows:
Eagle River..... 1874 48
Hazelhurst..... 717 47
Paid state treas' as follows:
State tax..... 12922 35
Fines..... 201 50
Tax on suits..... 47 00
Paid exchange on state tax..... 6 96
Tax cert. in office as follows:
Sale 1888..... 9 28
Sale 1889..... 99 47
Sale 1890..... 163 22
Sale 1892..... 3545 67
Pown treas' fees for settling..... 6 30
By redeemed cert gave clerk 98 73
By cancelled cert gave clerk 84 2
By note fair ground money
paid at bank..... 64 78
By co notes paid at bank..... 7030 00
By cash on hand..... 18 41
Total..... \$70,561 43

Given under my hand this 15th day
of November 1892.
G. H. CLARK,
County Treasurer.
By A. P. CLARK, Deputy.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre
the county board went into com-
mittee of the whole to examine the
accounts of the clerk of the circuit
court. Motion prevailed.
On motion of Supervisor Doyle the
annual report of the clerk of the cir-
cuit court for the year 1892 be and
the same is hereby accepted. Motion
prevailed.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT ANNUAL RE-
PORT 1892.
To the Board of Supervisors of
Oneida County:
GENTLEMEN—I herewith present to
your honorable body my annual
statement as clerk of the circuit court
showing the number and amount of
circuit court orders drawn, to whom
issued and for what purpose, to-wit:
What Re-
No. Date. Name. Purpose amt. mark
Apr '92 witness
382 12 T J Loughlin fees \$5 21
236 L. McBride " 5 24
47 Wm Williams " 5 24
28 Annie Williams " 5 24
20 Mary Matell " 6 20
20 G W Bishop " 3 08
21 W W Carr " 3 08
22 I Tuttle " 3 08
23 D S Johnson " 3 08
24 F L Hinman " 1 58
25 E O Hubbell " 1 58
26 Mike Hooley " 7 70
27 Peter Egloff " 1 58
28 James Canner " 7 70
29 E G Snider " 1 58
280 Anton Wright " 1 58 not
taken

280	Albert Moore	7 70
281	W W Forrester	7 70
282	Wm Burkholder	7 70
283	Albert Jorne	7 70
284	Chas Hunsang	7 70
285	Frank Seefeldt	7 70
286	Pat Madden	8 24
287	Dan Shay	10 00
288	Joe Sedynick	8 50
289	Thos Hickey	7 02
290	P J O'Malley	5 24
291	Pat Johnson	6 08
292	Jno O'Brien	6 08
293	15 Neil Welch	10 70
294	Frank Hamilton	8 24
295	J W Sutton	8 24
296	15 Anton Wright	10 70
297	Al Burnett	10 70
298	Maud Davis	10 70
299	Hattie Howard	10 70
300	Emma Smith	1 58
301	E S Anderson	10 70
302	Alex Higgins	12 20
303	Arthur Taylor	7 58
304	James White	3 08
305	A M Shank	3 08
306	Geo E O'Connor	3 08
307	H J Mack	3 08
308	L J Cook	12 20
309	Mt Scheribel	12 20
310	John Island	12 20
311	Roody Kennedy	12 20
312	Geo Dill	6 20
313	Homer Meloy	13 64
314	M O Reardon	7 74
315	A S Dorwin	7 74
316	Lon Merckle	1 58
317	Joe Sedwick	13 00
318	John Cantor	16 04
319	Al Croker	1 58
320	E S Anderson	1 50
321	Ed Berry	1 58
322	John Foster	5 24
323	John Manning	5 24
324	T B Curtis	5 24
325	Dan Robinson	5 24
326	M H Raymond	1 58
327	Julius Hart court rep	10 00
328	A Tooley under sheriff	2 00
329	T McLaughlin dep	2 00
330	E L Sturdevant clerk	2 00
331	Lon Sturdevant	3 00
332	to National Reporter	
333	system to July 1 '92	753 00
334	143 mcs W McMahon witness fees	6 00
335	Thomas Hickey	4 00
336	John Cantor	18 00
337	Joseph Sedwick	8 50
338	Wm Williams	8 50
339	Wm Williams	8 50
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STOVES! **STOVES!** **STOVES!**
We have a large stock of the above goods, which we are selling at a great
Hardware, Tinware, Paints,
Call and get prices. **M. H. GR**

581 J J Crowe juror fees 14 12
582 J J Crowe juror fees 14 12
583 J J Crowe juror fees 14 12
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620 J J Crowe juror fees 14 12

Total amt. of orders drawn, \$4,455.86
I hereby certify that the foregoing
is a correct and true statement of all
orders issued in my office for the year
ending November 15, 1892.
Witness my hand and official seal
this 25th day of Nov. A. D. 1892.
E. C. STURDEVANT,
Clerk of Circuit Court.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & CO.
317 to 327 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
DRAPERIES,
CROCKERY,
BEDDING,
STOVES, and
RANGES.

We Pay the Freight to Any Point Within
150 Miles of Milwaukee.

\$9.50 will buy of us a
solid Oak Bed Lounge,
nicely finished, uphol-
stered in crush plush, silk
plush bands. This bed
will cost you in any other
store **\$12.50**

\$3.50 will buy an oak
Rocker, antique finish, up-
holstered in silk plush,
high back, workmanship
first-class. This chair
would cost you in any
other store not less than
\$5.00

\$4.50 will buy of us a
solid oak patent Rocker,
upholstered in crush plush,
high back, full size. Real
value **\$6.00**

\$12.00 will buy of us a
solid Oak Sideboard, bey-
eled edge mirror, two
drawers, one double door,
compartment, one upper
shelf. This sideboard will
cost you in any other store
not less than **\$16.00**

\$1.00 will buy of us a cane
seat Dining Chair, high
back, substantially made.
This chair is worth and
ought to bring **\$1.35**

\$1.75 will buy of us, but at
no other store, a cane seat
Rocking Chair, substan-
tially made and will cost
you at other stores **\$2.50**

\$12.50 will buy of us a
three-piece Chamber Suit.
This suit is manufactured
for our own trade and is
well worth **\$16.50**

Send for Cuts.

F. J. P. & CO.
Home Tacks
Now is your time to buy Furniture at
a great reduction, especially
BED-ROOM SUITS of ALL KINDS
Which we are almost giving
away, for a few days only.
Call before the best are gone.
F. J. PINGRY & CO.

Lewi

A Complete

T. A. CHI

Our Annual

Leads to a

It Taught Miss Isabel Islay a Needed Lesson.

The yellow narcissus was in bloom in the neat little yard that fronted the village post office, the maple trees had dropped their red stars long ago, and here and there one found pink clusters of honeysweet trailing arbutus in the woods.

Isabel Islay had a bunch in the front of her jacket as she sauntered up to see if there were any letters for her.

A little group of men and women had gathered there for the same purpose. The women eyed Isabel and wondered how it was that her dresses always fitted her so stylishly; the men looked admiringly at her big blue eyes and rosy complexion.

Two or three other mill girls joined Isabel; they laughed and talked gaily as the spectacled old postmaster sorted the mail.

At last the unpainted pine partition slid back, the spectacles appeared in the aperture, and the postmaster cried briskly:

"Now, then, who wants their mail?"

Isabel stepped forward.

"Anything for me, Mr. Bider?" she asked.

"Isabel, Miss J. Isabel Islay, Miss Isabel Islay?" read out the old man.

"Three for you. Who next?"

"Isabel got all the letters!" giggled the mill girls, as Isabel received her treasures.

"She might divide with us. Here comes Miss Seaman. Now for some fun."

A plump, pinched, old young lady here advanced with a smirk on her countenance, wearing a faded shawl, whose folds carelessly covered the flat basket she carried.

"Anything for me, Mr. Postmaster?" she demanded, with ill-assumed indifference.

"No, mum," carelessly answered the postmaster.

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, mum."

A blank expression crept over her face.

"O, but it really doesn't signify. I thought I'd just inquire, as I chanced to be passing."

Then she withdrew amid the very audible laugh of the mill girls.

"There ain't a mail comes in but Miss Genny Seaman's here a-watching for it," said the postmaster, sarcastically.

"And she never gets a letter—not so much as a postal card. I should think she'd get tired of coming."

"Miss Genevieve Seaman," said the careworn woman of the house where the girls boarded.

"O, that all happened years ago! She had a beau or something and he went away—nobody just knew where. Alas! she didn't know herself. And it sort of upset her brain and she ain't fairly been herself since. She's a very good dressmaker and she trims a bonnet quite scrumptiously, and so she earns a decent living. But she's been expecting a letter these twenty odd years and it's never come."

"Girls," said Isabel Islay, as they sat at the round table that evening, laughing and talking, "let's write a letter to that poor old thing from her lover in the east."

"Was he really her lover, Isabel?" asked Lucy Felton.

"Well, from the man she imagined to be her lover. Let's make it fervent as fire and sweet as sugar. Let's lay it on thick."

"In short, let's play a joke on Miss Genny Seaman," said Mary Crane, who was reticent; an old straw hat with blue ribbons and a bunch of violets.

"Just that," said Isabel.

"But you don't know even the fellow's name, Isabel."

"I can find that out. Mrs. Webb knows, and I can easily coax it out of her. It will be such fun!"

It was morning—a blue skyed, breezy day, with the air full of growing scents and blue-bird whistles—and soon after the cumbersome old four-horse stage had crashed through the village the usual crowd began to assemble in the little post office. Isabel Islay was there, and Lucy Felton and black-eyed Mary Crane, and presently Miss Genevieve Seaman, tripping in with the peculiar gate which the irreverent village children compared to a cat walking upon walnut shells.

"Two for Miss Islay," said the old man, scrutinizing each letter with provoking slowness. "One for Squire Zorubable Jenkins; one for Wilbur Hopper, and one for Miss Genevieve Seaman!"

Isabel flashed a merry glance at her companions as the poor little dressmaker tiptoed up to the counter, her color changing from rufous to scarlet, her faded blue eyes full of intent rapture.

"Is it true? A letter for me—me! And I've waited for it all these years! All these years!"

She hid it under her shawl, cast a dejected look around at the neighbors'

faces, and hurried away like a startled wild animal to its cover. She could not open that letter with other eyes upon her. She felt that she must treasure it to herself, like one who has discovered a precious jewel.

On her way home from the mill that evening Isabel Islay stopped at the little house where the tin sign: "Millinery and Dressmaking," swung creaking in the wind. The window blinds were fastened back, the parlor was opened and dusted. Miss Genevieve was moving to and fro in her best India silk gown, with a flower pinned fantastically in her hair.

A round red spot glowed on each cheek; her busy fingers trembled with excitement as she laid down her spectacles.

"Can you press over my leghorn hat, Miss Seaman?" asked the beauty.

"Oh, my dear, I'm afraid not!" said the little woman, with a hysterical laugh. "Haven't you heard? I—I'm to be married very soon! Capt. Edward Gleason—you may perhaps have heard of him—he used to be a resident of Milltown—he has made a fortune, it seems, in New York, and he is coming back almost directly to—to claim an old promise I made him twenty years ago. My dear, he has loved me—twenty years!" Her eyes shone, her voice faltered with the ecstasy of her soul. "And to-morrow he is coming back to me. Oh, Miss Islay, it seems almost like a dream!"

She laughed again, but her eyes were full of tears. Isabel moved uneasily; she was almost frightened at what she had done. The joke did not seem half so jocular as it had at first, since poor Miss Genevieve accepted it in such dead earnest.

She took advantage of the entrance of a customer to slip out of the little shop.

"Girls," said she to her conspirators, "we must tell her that it is only a joke."

"Tell her!" echoed Lucy Felton.

"What for? She'll find it out soon enough. She needn't have been such a silly, anyhow!"

"It will kill her!" pleaded Isabel.

"No it won't. People don't die so easily," laughed Lucy.

"Heard the news about Miss Genny Seaman?" said Mrs. Webb at the boarding-house breakfast table the next morning as she poured the coffee and helped the eggs and bacon around Isabel looked guiltily up.

"No," said she. "What is it?"

"Found dead in her cheer," said Mrs. Webb. "A smile as happy as a child. Some heart trouble, the doctor says."

Isabel drew a long breath. So she had died and never knew how cruelly she had been deceived. She drew Mary Crane and Miss Felton aside.

"Girls," said she, "you must never breathe a syllable of this to anybody. Let the secret die with this poor little woman."

"But she died happy at last," said Mary, with the tears running down her cheeks, "believing that her old sweetheart was coming back to her."

"Yes, but that doesn't justify our cruelty," whispered Isabel. And then and there the three girls entered into a compact of secrecy.

Miss Genevieve was buried in a shady corner of the village cemetery, and on the very day of the funeral Isabel Islay met a tall, bearded stranger walking along the street, scanning the houses with keen, troubled eyes.

"Can you tell me," said he, "where Miss Seaman lives—Miss Genevieve Seaman?"

Isabel started.

"Miss Seaman was buried this morning," said she. "Oh, I'm so sorry! Was she a friend of yours?"

"They had stopped opposite the little gate where the wheel tracks of the hearses were yet visible. The sign 'Millinery and Dressmaking' yet creaked in the wind, the red sun was sinking behind the low eaves, and Miss Genny's cat rubbed itself against the doorpost as if begging to be let in."

"A friend?" repeated the stranger, as he drew an old-fashioned miniature from his pocket. "See, here is her picture! I've waited all these years to make a home for her and now—she is dead!"

Isabel looked at the picture. Good heavens! had Genevieve Seaman looked as fair and dimpled and smiling as that? And the thought flashed across her mind that it was well that Capt. Gleason had not been undeceived. "Yes," she repeated softly, "she is dead."

"And were you her friend?"

"Yes, I was her friend—at least as much as anyone here," falteringly owned Isabel, feeling like an impostor.

"Then perhaps you can tell me something of her. I wanted to surprise her—and now—"

His voice was choked, he turned his face away.

Isabel told him, in a low, sweet voice, all that she could—all that was good and cheering and hopeful—and Capt. Gleason went back to the village hotel, walking with his hands behind his back, and his head drooping on his breast.

For the time he truly mourned the sweetheart of his youth, but no one can grieve forever. Miss grows over the fallen tree; violets bloom over the new made grave. Poor Miss Genevieve was dead and buried, and when the next summer blossomed over the land Capt. Gleason was married to Isabel Islay.

"If death was really so near her, I'm glad I wrote the letter that made her happy," thought Isabel. "And Edward will always think of her as young and beautiful! But I never, never will play another practical joke."—Helen Hurst, in Kansas City Times.

Large Nail-Making Machine.

The largest wire-nail machine ever built in the United States was finished recently by a Great Point (L. I.) firm and shipped to a nail concern at Everett, state of Washington. The total weight of the machine was twenty and a half tons and it is capable of making nails weighing half a pound each at the rate of one a second. Nails of any desired length can, however, be manufactured by simply adjusting the feed—House Furnishing Review.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Taking a census in India always arouses the popular superstitions and dread of unknown evils. After the last census of the hill tribes chiefs, insisted on a new imperial obligation that "in future no hill woman should ever be weighed," they fearing that the plumpest and heaviest women, the national beauties, were being checked off for appropriation by the census takers.

—The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered as late as 1521, had no idea of fire or its uses. Their astonishment knew no bounds when they saw it applied to wood, most of them supposing it to be some kind of an animal which the sailors had brought with them and which must be fed on wood. To this day they designate it by a term which signifies "wood-eater."

—A fossil elephant has been found ten kilometers from Briquiere, in France, on the slope of an old volcano, the Saneze which rises from the central plain. It is the skeleton of an elephant meridionalis, and is nearly entire. Active volcanoes, so destructive of life, are sometimes good preservers of animal remains, as, for example, at Pompeii, where the fine ash kept the object from being washed away.

—One would not imagine that butterflies were a very nourishing article of diet, yet millions of them are eaten every year by the Australian aborigines. They congregate in vast quantities on the rocks of the Bugong mountains, and the natives secure them by kindling fires of damp wood, which smoke very much, and thus suffocate the little insects. Then they are gathered in baskets, baked, sifted to remove the wings, and finally pressed into cakes.

—The highest average speed attained by railway trains in England is fifty-one miles an hour. The board of trade has officially ascertained the averages attained on the various principal roads and tabulates them thus: Midland, fifty-one miles an hour; Great Northern, fifty-one; London & North-western, forty-seven; Great Western, forty-five; London, Brighton & South Coast, forty-three; Great Eastern, thirty-eight; and London & South-western, thirty-seven.

—The severity of British justice was well illustrated at Northampton recently, where a trial for murder was in progress. The jury having been permitted to partake of a lunch in their room, one of their number professed by the opportunity to step out of doors and post a letter. The judge, to whom this act was reported, promptly gave the offending juror a sharp lecture and fined him two hundred and fifty dollars. He dismissed the jury and a new one was impaneled.

—India is growing nearer to England every year. The new steamer Himalaya, of the famous Peninsular & Oriental line, has just beaten all records in her maiden trip from Bombay in Brindal, having completed the distance in eleven days and nine hours. The passengers who left her at that point and traveled overland with the mails reached London in thirteen days from the time of starting. Plenty of persons now living remember when a voyage round the cape occupied from three to six months.

—Here is a sample of Creolese spoken in the Danish West Indies: "In die Begin die Woord ha wees, en die Woord ha wees die Goit, en Goit ha wees die Woord. Die selve ha wees die Goit in die Begin. Almal gut ha maek door die selve; en sonder die niek en gut ka maek van almal, wat ka maek." The foregoing (St John 1, 1, 2, 3) is made up of Dutch and Danish words. In the Ningo-tongo of Surinam we find neolatin mixed with Teutonic languages. For instance: "Na begin da Woord ben de, da Woord ben de Gado seff. Da ben de nanga Gado na begin. Nanga begin alia sannu ben kom, en Sondre hem na wannanni ben kom, dissi de."

MARK TWAIN'S BIG NAMESAKE.

How a Piece of It Was Secured for the American Museum of Natural History.

In the fall of 1891, the American Museum of Natural History of New York city sent one of its staff, Mr. S. D. Dill, to the Pacific coast in order to obtain three specimens of certain trees, which were needed to complete the "Joesup Collection of North American Botany." Among the trees desired was the big-tree, and I am asked to tell you about the one he procured.

After reaching San Francisco, Mr. Dill was fortunate enough to meet a gentleman who owned a grove of big-trees at Sequoia Mills in Tallare county. This gentleman generously offered to give the museum any tree in his grove which Mr. Dill might select.

There are two sawmills in Sequoia Mills which each day during the summer season cut one hundred and thirty thousand feet of big-tree wood into boards, fence posts, railway ties, etc. These are sent to the nearest railway station, distant sixty miles, by means of a "flume." The flume, or trough, is wedge-shaped, with sides about eighteen inches wide, and is supplied with water by reservoirs. After being cut into the proper lengths the lumber is stored until it is partly dried, and then it is placed in the flume and started on its sixty-mile float down the mountains, making the entire journey in about twelve hours.

In some of the big-tree groves the larger trees have received names; and often a small board bearing the name is fastened to the trunk of the forest giant.

The tree selected for the museum, of which at least a portion of the trunk was to be saved from the all-devouring mill, was known as the "Mark Twain." The "Mark Twain" was not the largest tree remaining in the grove, but it was one of the most perfect. The base it was thirty feet in diameter, while for one hundred and fifty feet its columnar trunk was unmarked by a limb, and its topmost branches were three hundred feet above the ground. It was estimated to contain four hundred thousand feet of marketable lumber.

The ground where the tree was intended to be was cleared of all ob-

stacles in order that it might not be injured in its fall. Then a staging was erected on its trunk about twelve feet from the ground, and, mounting this, two axmen commenced the attack. As their labors progressed the staging was lowered, and, after chopping in about one-third the diameter of the tree, it was removed to the opposite side, and the operation was repeated. The remaining portion of the trunk was now small enough to admit of the use of a double-handed saw, and after chopping out a small section from the third side to serve as a "shoulder," or hinge, for the tree in its fall, the saw was applied to the fourth side. Wedges were driven in the opening made by the saw, and the tree was thus made to fall in the desired direction. After three weeks of chopping and sawing the giant yielded, and, with a roar which echoed through the hills, it fell prostrate upon the long track prepared to receive it.

It was now the end of the lumber season, and before going down to the valleys for the winter, a number of the employees of the mill were photographed on the trunk, and also on the stump of the tree. Three tiers of men were grouped one above the other on the cut sections of the trunk, while fifty-two formed a circle around the outer edge of the stump.

Put the museum did not want an entire big-tree, and in order to obtain the section desired two double-handed saws, each thirteen feet in length, were joined by brazing, and a section four and a half feet long was sawed from the trunk just above the place where the axmen had commenced to chop. This section is about twenty feet in diameter, and weighs about thirty tons. To reduce it to portable size it was split into several smaller pieces. The lumbermen use dynamite for this purpose, but on this occasion iron wedges were employed. It was proposed to cart these specimens to the railway station at once and ship them eastward to the museum, but a heavy fall of snow prevented their removal and it was necessary to wait until the following spring.—Frank M. Chapman, in St. Nicholas.

PARALYZED WITH FEAR.

A Fireman Who Could Not Move When in Extreme Danger.

"It is not often that an engineer stays on his seat in the face of a collision if he has a chance to jump," said an old railroad man. "When he doesn't jump it's because he hasn't time. I remember once when a fireman was mechanically frozen to his seat. I was on the engine at the time. See these gray hairs?" and he pushed back his hat. "I got them all in about two minutes. It happened on the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania lines. I was in charge of the fast mail train, No. 7, and Charley Mason, as good an engineer as ever took hold of a throttle, was hauling us. No. 7 is a fast train anyhow, but that night we were late out of Columbus and I tell you we were splitting the wind. Having nothing else to do, I climbed over to the engineer and asked Charley to let me run her awhile, and he pushed over to give me room. Everything went as lovely as a May day dance until we started down the hill. Suddenly a red light showed up ahead of us on the track. The awfulness of that minute I can never describe. 'We are gone, Charley,' I yelled to the engineer behind me. 'There's a flat car ahead of us on the track. See that red light?'

"Charley saw it and started to get down. I yelled to him not to do it, that we might escape death, but if we jumped from that engine, running at least eighty miles an hour, we would be killed sure. I shut off the steam, and, throwing on the air, began 'plugging' her. The wheels reversed, but she roled over the sand as if there was none on the track. Charley clung to me with wide staring eyes, and I honestly believe he was praying. Nearer, nearer we rushed to that fatal light—and dashed past it. Soon we were stopped, and I called the fireman to go back with me, and ascertain what it was. He could not move, and when I pulled him from his seat he was as stiff as a poker, and it was several seconds before he could utter a sound. The poor fellow was paralyzed with fear, and it was a long time before he recovered. What was the red light doing there? A fool had come up to flag a train following us and left his red light near the rails. When I met him I never felt so much like murdering a man in my life."—Indianapolis News.

DIDN'T CARE FOR LOOKS.

But Then a Few Details Must Be Looked After.

An optimistic age would pronounce her hair golden, but there was a mole on her neck which carried three hairs, and as she stood in careless grace before her mirror, with a sea-green dress half revealing the idiosyncrasies of her figure, the most charitable judgment would not call her pretty.

"I don't care for looks."

An expression of deep content permeated her countenance as she reached for the pigment and with deft stroke supplied a rich red color for her lips and cheeks.

"Looks are superficial."

With a touch of the pencil she darkened the lids of her eyes, which lent to her face the delicacy of texture of satin fabric.

"Beauty is ephemeral."

With astonishing dexterity she fastened to various portions of her costume my divers mechanical devices obviously constructed to supplement the achievements of a forgetful nature.

"Outward charms fade as melt the morning mists before the sun."

Through the agency of a pair of tweezers she removed her mustache.

"I don't care for looks."

Heating an iron to a cherry red she burned the top of this wart on the back of her hand.

"I have no time to be handsome."

Before she finished dressing she drank a lot of arsenic for her complexion, and caused her maid to pound her for twelve hours to induce plumpness.—Boston Globe.

None But Royal

BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure. No other equals it, or approaches it in leavening strength, purity, or wholesomeness. (See U. S. Gov't Reports.) No other is made from cream of tartar specially refined for it and chemically pure. No other makes such light, sweet, finely-flavored, and wholesome food. No other will maintain its strength without loss until used, or will make bread or cake that will keep fresh so long, or that can be eaten hot with impunity, even by dyspeptics. No other is so economical.

The Baking Powders now being offered in this vicinity, with the statement that they are "as good as Royal," have been shown by the official analyses to be composed of alum and detrimental to health.

The official chemists of the United States and Canada, State analysts, municipal boards of health, and physicians indorse the great qualities of the Royal Baking Powder.

RAIL RUMBLINGS.

CANADA has about 14,000 miles of railroads.

The Royal Hungarian railway company has decided to employ women at all stations, giving preference to the widows and orphans of men who have died in their employ.

The slowest railroad in the world is the Arizona & New Mexico. From Benson to Nogales is eighty-eight miles, and the schedule time is eight hours. The fare is \$8.80, or ten cents a mile.

The last spike of the Great Northern railroad, giving a complete line from St. Paul to Seattle, was driven a few days ago. One thousand men were dismissed at once, and flocked to Spokane and Seattle.

The Southern Pacific railway company, after many disappointments, extending over a number of years, has succeeded in striking water in the Colorado desert. The well yields 9,000 gallons an hour, and if several more of equal capacity can be drilled, not only will the railway be greatly profited, but the desert itself may be redeemed.

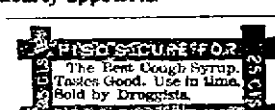
SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

The best handles of small tools are made from the wood of the apple tree.

In making champagne the grapes are squeezed six times, each pressure making wine of a different quality.

Fresh milk, applied every week with a soft cloth to boots and shoes, has a freshening and preservative effect upon the leather.

A London confectioner says that he is sometimes called on to furnish wedding cakes weighing 1,000 pounds each, and puddings of a size sufficient for 600 hearty appetites.



We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.



Where is He Going

To the nearest drug store for a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, a medicine that never fails to cure rheumatism. It is taken internally and does the work promptly, without dragging the system with poisons.

This is not a new remedy that you need wait for your neighbor to try, to see how it works, as it has been before the public eighteen years and cures when everything else fails.

CENEALS SHERMAN and LOCAN were its outspoken friends, and never failed to recommend. During the past year the bottle has been enlarged to FOUR TIMES its original size and the remedy greatly improved, so that we now offer you the best treatment for Rheumatism known to medical science.

The price is one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars, and is sold by all reliable dealers in drugs.

OUR 40-PAGE PAMPHLET SENT FREE BY MAIL.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO., 1316 L STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. No other shoe is so good for the money. W. L. DOUGLAS, 219 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Call, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equal to custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$6.

The following are of the same high standard of merit: \$4.00 and \$5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed. \$4.50 Police, Farmers and Letter Carriers. \$5.00, \$5.25 and \$5.50 for Working Men. \$5.00 and \$5.75 for Youth and Boys. \$5.00 Hand-Sewed. \$5.00 and \$5.50 for Men. \$5.75 for Women.

IF IN A DOUBT you can yourself get the best value for your money. Examine in person. Remember the name W. L. DOUGLAS, which represents the best value at the prices advertised. No other shoe can be compared with it. Do you want it?

THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD

Will not rip.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no direct sales. Do not ask to buy from me. Write to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE NORTHWESTERN Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

The Price Tells.
The Quality Tells.

J. B. SCHELL, Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhineland.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's • Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

"The Best for the Least."

MARTIN & CO.

The Popular Cash Grocers.

Stevens Street, Rhineland, Wis

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,
BROWN STREET,
Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all kinds in my line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Spafford & Cole.



Our Remnant Counter.

show that a half-price will sell good at any season of the year. Yet they hold a few nice things in short lengths.

Hamburgs,
Dress Goods,
Ribbons, Etc.

Together with about 100 pairs of Ladies Fine Shoes, not out of style but out of sizes all at half-price. We open his week the finest lot of new designs in

Embroideries,
Hamburgs,
Swiss and
Nainsook.
In White and Colors.

Spring Prints,
White Goods
Dress Goods

and an endless lot of novelties.

In looking over our stock we find lots of goods which will soon be past their season. Too many to carry over. They must go at the buyer's price as the first money is better than the second.



SPAFFORD & COLE.

J. Weisen's
Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with reasonable prices. The best butter, eggs and everything needed in a household. Phone 101 or 111. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
LARRY LEROY, Plaintiff
vs.
JOHN LEROY, Defendant.
The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court above named and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Oneida county, Wisconsin.
ALBERT H. HANSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, Rhineland, Oneida county, Wis.

Talks With Girls.

The "preacher" said "all is vanity." That was probably true of him, considered as a case either of introspection or retrospection. One thing should be observed, however, he never said it until he had waxed old, had exhausted physical, mental and moral vitality. When Solomon relegated all things to the limbo of "Vanity Fair," so to speak, he was a stranded wreck on the shore of eternity. He had been the wisest of the wise; wealthier than Jay Gould; much more married than Brigham Young; governed a people who gave him their unquestioning loyalty, and ruled them with more despotic sway than the Russian Czar. Everybody knows why this personification of wisdom, this multi-millionaire, this elect of hymen by a large majority, this unchallenged autocrat, proclaimed, as one of his wisest utterances, that "all is vanity." No need to review his history. It is written in inspiration. It has been many times repeated on a smaller scale. It will be repeated many times more by all who swing loose from their moral and religious moorings, and allow their little world to center in self. No wonder that such pronouncement of the world and all its affairs "vanity." But for those who have been self-respectful and true, who have illustrated, in youth and age, the beatitude of "the pure in heart," there is no such word as vanity.

Perhaps it may be said that this is not exactly an appropriate prelude to a talk with girls. But the wrecks of humanity are not confined to men. Queens are not more exempt than kings. Thousands of earth's fairest and brightest, whose lives should have been angels and to whom earth should have been Paradise, have uttered the same gloomy refrain, "all is vanity."

Now, Solomon assumed the role of preacher without having been ordained to that sacred calling; hence he was not particular to keep within the canons. He seems to have drawn his inspiration from the hardest and darkest of material experiences. In a certain sense we are all preachers—or lecturers, which is only a secular name for the same thing. Your Aunt Betsey does not assume to be a preacher; does not believe that calling, in its exact sense, appropriate to her sex. But she does think there is plenty of room for lay sermons—or talks, if that is a more fitting term—and that there is many a young life wrecked or wasted just for want of a few well chosen and well directed talks. Therefore let us talk.

There is a disposition, in these progressive days, to exact something new from tongue and pen; in other words, to taboo everything which can be characterized as a "chestnut." That is all wrong. Progress is indispensable, but it can only be accomplished by means already utilized. This is true of all departments and relations of life. Hence the preacher is to accomplish anything, if his ministrations are to make his hearers better, he must avoid metaphysics, must not greatly affect originality and should always be practical. So if you should find scattered through these talks many expressions that have passed into proverb, don't ring your chestnut bell, but give them due heed, because there is vital truth wrapped up in every one of them. Truth is none the less pure and good and helpful because it is old; and you should not reject an expression of truth because it is enveloped in a proverbial phrase. Therefore it must be understood that these are to be plain talks, that is, conversations in every day clothes. If you want abstractions, or highfliers, or thoughts dressed, metaphorically, in swallow-tails, fancy neck-ties and high standing collars, you must close your ears against these talks, and secure the services of some sprig of law or divinity just out of college. If this preface is satisfactory you may expect, occasionally, such talks from AUNT BETSEY.

A Goldfish Has Sport.

I was much interested one day in the actions of a goldfish in an aquarium. The fish was resting quietly within a few inches of the surface, when it suddenly ejected a fish scale from its mouth.

As the scale was slowly sinking, the fish suddenly darted downward, drew the scale into its mouth and rose toward the surface, where it remained motionless for several moments. The whole performance was repeated several times.

Whatever may have been the exact motive which prompted these actions on the part of the fish, we may fairly conclude that the object was recreation.—Youth's Companion.

A Strange Feasting Custom.

There was a strange custom in the life of Lewis, when the people used to gather to the church of St. Malvey at night, each family bringing provisions, and each family furnishing a peck of malt, which was brewed into ale. One who was chosen for the purpose waded into the sea up to his middle and poured out a cup of ale, calling on a sea god called Shony to favor the people through the coming year. The people, after seeing the ceremony performed, returned to the church, and then went to the fields to spend the rest of the night in revelry.—New York Tribune.

AT THE BABY'S BEDTIME.

This is baby's bedtime.
My little one comes to me
In her snowy little nightgown
And kneels down at my knees,
And I fancy a sweet child asleep
Is for a time my guest.
As she says her little prayers over
With her hands upon her breast.

"Now I lay me," she whispers
In low voice, "down to sleep.
I pray the Lord"—and the blue eyes
Half close—"my soul to keep.
If I should die"—oh, the ditty
At my heart!—"before I wake,
I pray the Lord"—and the eyelids
Drop low—"my soul to take."

Then I lift up the little one, clasping
Her close to my loving heart,
And give her warm, good night kisses
Till the closed lids break apart
As the leaves do, folding a flower,
And the violets of her eyes
Look up in their drowsy fashion
And smile at me angelwise.

"Good night," she whispers me softly
And sleepily, with a kiss
That lingers with me in slumber,
And stirs my heart with bliss.
As I think of the little one dreaming
With her head against my breast,
Till my sleep is as full of rapture
As her dreaming is of rest.
—Eben E. Rexford.

A Strange Death.

Thomas Odell, a young man of twenty-two years, living seven miles back of Greenup, Ky., has met death in a strange manner. He had been a puzzle to physicians for several years. He was affected by what he ate to such an extent that when he indulged in beef eating about an hour afterward he would become restless and wander out in search of cattle and bellow as an ox, and would get down on his hands and knees and eat grass like a cow. When he partook of untoned his actions were those of a sheep, and he would plaintively bleat like a lamb. When he ate chicken he would go out and scratch for worms, which he would devour with apparent relish.

After eating fish he would wander to the creek and go in swimming. One day his father killed several squirrels, of which the son ate heartily for dinner. He left the house shortly after and was followed by the father. The father saw him enter an oak grove, and soon saw his son jumping nimbly from limb to limb, at the same time barking like a squirrel. He called for him to come down, but this only seemed to make the boy want to escape, and he attempted to jump from one tree to another, but missed and fell to the ground, a mangled, breathless mass of humanity, and expired in less than five minutes.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Military Handkerchief.

Permission for soldiers to carry pocket handkerchiefs will now probably be given, for I see the war office authorities have sanctioned a military handkerchief being patented by Lieutenant Colonel Fulton.

On this handkerchief is printed all sorts of useful information concerning the use and construction of the Lee-Metford rifle, the alphabet used by army signallers, general rules to be observed in any position in which a soldier may find himself on campaign, the various bugle calls and other things, many of which are so nicely illustrated that it would be a thousand pities to use it in the manner naturally prompted by a cutting "nor-easter."—Leeds Mercury.

In a Railroad Wreck.

"Say, these things are mighty funny afterward," said the baggage man, "but when they happen it's nothing to laugh about. When we bumped into that freight just out of Chicago three years ago I was sitting back in the car checking up. It threw me down and then I started to crawl for the back door. The tender telescoped and came through at me. It didn't stop till I was within four feet of the back of the car, and I sat there waiting for it to catch me. I remember it had '487 in red figures, and as it came grindin through at me every figure looked ten feet high. When it stopped I could reach out and touch it."

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that James S. Sookmiller by his attorneys, Dillett & Walker, will petition the court at the next regular term thereof, to be held in the court house in the village of Rhineland in said county on the 11th day of April 1893, at the opening of court on said day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to change his name to James S. Sookman.
Dated Jan. 18, 1893.
JAN 19-6W-FEB 23. DILLETT & WALKER, Attys. for Petitioner.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
Julius Le Clair, plaintiff
vs.
Henry E. Holcomb, et al., Defs.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 27th day of March, 1891, for the sum of two hundred fifty-six dollars and eighteen cents, damages and costs, I shall on the third day of March, 1893, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the office of Paul Brown, in the village of Rhineland in said county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale as follows, to-wit: (Lot number five (5) of block number six (6) of the first addition to the village of Rhineland, Oneida county, Wisconsin, which property I shall so sell as aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, together with costs of sale.)
Dated January 19, 1893.
EDWARD BRZEL, Sheriff Oneida Co.

INSURANCE! : : :

AMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident and Health Insurance for sale and is a Special Agent for the following companies: National Life; Standard Accident; American Casualty. Persons wishing insurance will do well to see him. None but the best.

THE Life & Emergency Co.,

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Pay no Bonuses for the privilege of allowing agents to do business.
Every Dollar Paid Purchases Insurance.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.
For Particulars write to or inquire of

J. S. BURCHILL, Superintendent,
Office at Beers' Store Rhineland, Wis.

ED. ROGERS, Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.



My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.
Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth 'Imperial' flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.
Try it. Car just in.

W. S. JEWELL.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing . . .
. . . House.

FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Wm. SHUMANN,

Proprietor of

Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

SHUMANN'S
FAMOUS • SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhineland.

W. D. HARRIGAN

DEALER IN

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,
Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick

Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

LIVERY AND BOARDING
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The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.

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F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert engraver and funeral director in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.